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密勒氏評論報

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MILLARD'S REVIEW is glad to concur in the following editorial comment which will appear in the forthcoming (November) issue of the *Chinese Christian Advocate* of Shanghai: "The Great War is won. Whatever may be the immediate results of the present interchange of notes, the Germans are licked. They know it and all the world knows it. You can't carry on much of a fight in the face of such knowledge. Of course we're happy. True, our emotion is so deep that it does not easily find the surface. We have come out of a long darkness into the brilliance of a new day, and our eyes do not easily accustom themselves to the light. But we are happy. We say 'Thank God!' and 'Bless God!' and 'Praise God!' in the same breath. Particularly do we find satisfaction in the attitude of Woodrow Wilson. He is proving himself as sure a leader in peace as he has been in war. Evidently he is determined that this shall be no easy or inconclusive peace. The martyrdoms of the past four years are safe in his keeping. He will make the approaching conference a *peace* conference, not a place for the planting of future wars.

"THE deliberations of this conference so soon to convene overshadow the next year. Yes, and the next century. It is almost terrifying to realize how much of the destiny of mankind lies in the hands of the men who will gather about that table. This realization is being felt with particular keenness in the Far East. There is a feeling of change in the air. Not only the German colonies and Siberia, we believe, but all the political and economic arrangements of the Orient are sure to come to the peace conference for consideration. They *must* come there! There will be an 'easiest way' of dealing with these problems. Certain situations can be set aside as *fait accompli*. Certain claims can be regarded as beyond the province of the conference to adjust. But if this easiest way is followed the future is sure to be full of trouble. Especially is this true in the case of China. The time is here for plain speech concerning the situation in China. To compress the thing in a sentence: Matters in China are on their way straight to the 'demnition bow-wows.'

"THE present alleged republican government of China is a farce. The administration at Peking has no conception of a democracy and no power to carry one on if it had. The power lies in the hands of the military leaders and the unscrupulous cabinet members who are working hand in glove with them. Which group is the worst only a Solomon could decide. They are both doing their best to sell their country for a mess of pottage. And the open corruption that has accompanied the

recent elections at Peking shows that no reform can be expected in this quarter. In the South there are some signs of a republican sentiment. There are men in the Cantonese government who command confidence. But the movement there seems to be at the mercy of its generals, who are little better than the Northern crowd, and is making small progress toward obtaining control of the situation. This is the fact: Whether by systematic looting of the public resources or by fighting, brigandage and anarchy the country has been brought to the verge of ruin, it is doubtful whether it can be saved. In this extremity many influential Chinese have begun to call for international intervention and administration, at least in the matter of finances. This call will be heard in the peace conference. But here again the facts must be faced. And the facts are that the Chinese, as a whole, do not trust the foreigners.

"THAT there is a nation-wide distrust, amounting in places to hatred, of the Japanese can be discovered by the most superficial observer. But the same distrust, less virulent but none the less present, is felt toward the French, the English and the Germans. There is, thank God, reason to consider that this feeling is on the wane as regards Americans, although there are still many Chinese who believe that the United States has decided to give Japan a free hand on the Asiatic mainland, thus misinterpreting the Lansing-Ishii agreement. The men who sit down at the peace conference face this: One-quarter of the human race apparently unable to rescue its own government from corruption, inefficiency and anarchy, yet deeply suspicious of the motives and purposes of the other governments of the world. Diplomacy cannot dodge this fact. The other day Woodrow Wilson sent a message to Hsu Shih-chang expressing his hope that China will particpate in the peace conference. Mr. Wilson knows that as long as the situation in China remains unmended, as long as the country lies a prey to every unscrupulous scoundrel within or greedy impulse without its borders, there is no prospect of that reign of justice, peace and order which the peace conference hopes to establish. Yet when the delegates to that conference, with all the good will in the world, tackle this question of China they are going to find themselves beset on every hand by this deep-rooted suspicion of the Chinese. And the opposition—even the passive opposition—of four hundred million people is no small thing. It will take Christian wisdom and Christian purpose to make the victories that the armies in France have made possible a reality in the life of Asia. Pray God these may be forthcoming."

READERS of the REVIEW will remember how in November 1917, carefully laid plans of the Japanese to establish a naval base at Amoy in the Chinese province of Fukien were thwarted through extensive publicity that uncovered the secret negotiations and stopped the Japanese attempt to lay a foundation for occupying this important province of South China. Now from the same unquestioned source of information comes still more startling news that the Chinese military governor of Fukien province has practically concluded a secret loan of four million dollars with certain Japanese interests, the money to be used for "military" purposes, and for which the military governor has pledged all of the mines of the province as security. Furthermore it is understood that the pledge really means a "gift" of these important natural resources of South China to the Japanese, who evidently figure that since Fukien province is opposite the island of Formosa, they naturally have a "special interest" in the province. It is difficult for the average foreigner to analyze and understand the attitude of mind of a Chinese official who will sell his people's birthright to an alien people for personal gain, for this is what it amounts to. We stake our hope again on the power of publicity, a hope that the new President of China will see his way clear to frustrate this sinister attempt of the Japanese military autocracy to do in South China what they have been doing in North China for so many months.

IN all of this promiscuous borrowing of money and mortgaging of China's resources to the Japanese the question is asked, What are the Chinese business men doing? and Why do we not have protests on the part of the Chinese chambers of commerce? This matter has been referred to previously in the REVIEW and only recently a contributor asked the same question regarding the various Chinese guilds. We have the answer to these questions this week from a correspondent in South China who writes as follows: "It is absolutely impossible for the Chinese chambers of commerce or trade guilds to lift up their voices in protest against this reckless bartering to outsiders of their country's birthright. The chambers are positively forbidden to interfere in realms not under their jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction is simply local business. They are not allowed to say anything whatever in regard to national affairs. They can only speak in provincial matters and not outside of the province. The president of one chamber of commerce in an interior port, recently did lift up his voice and he was forthwith executed by the military governor of the province. It is impossible for the chambers to make themselves felt in Peking through the provincial representatives in parliament, because

the parliamentarians are in the pay of the military authorities and must do as the military authorities bid. It is well understood here that any Chinese business man or chamber of commerce official who dares lift his voice will be executed without delay. I hope you will set this matter right with the public, for Chinese business men are not to blame for the condition their country is in."

THE report regarding the proposed $100,000,000 Japanese railway loan to the Peking government has caused serious discussion in the press of China. The people are full of apprehension and some go so far as to suggest that these loans will form a cause of considerable trouble to nations other than China. Intelligent Chinese are beginning to think that America or Great Britain or both should interfere and save China from future bondage and international bankruptcy. The following comment by the *Canton Times* deserves serious notice: "What will be the consequences of these mad and unscrupulous loans? Whither will they lead the nation to—bankruptcy or a future world war in the Orient? These are questions that confront the thoughtful student at the present moment, the importance of which overshadows all other political questions. For just as the Balkans supplied the spark that exploded the bombshell to the European war, so will China—a bankrupt and dependent China—become the explosive force that will set the world again into a still more bloody strife. It is not our purpose to create alarm, but what student of politics will read complacently the following figures of recent Japanese loans, without entertaining serious misgivings as to his country's future and the world's peace? We have not the space to give the specific loans made by Japanese but the following total amounts are sufficiently ominous of the danger ahead:

	Yen
Pre-war loans, including Han Yeh Ping	49,670,000
From August 1914 to August 1918	228,430,000
Total	278,100,000."

THE Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has scored another success in the conclusion of a contract at Peking on the afternoon of October 9 for supplying the Chinese government with three wireless telegraph stations, each having a capacity of 25 K. W. The contract was signed by Mr. Frodsham, agent of the Peking Syndicate representing the Wireless Telegraph Company, and Tso Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, who sent in his resignation shortly afterwards. On August 2 the same company secured a contract from the Ministry of War for the supply to it of 200 sets of wireless telephone instruments, which will be able to hold communications for a distance of forty miles. However, no loan was connected with the present contract. Only an advance to cover erection costs will be made by the company, and this will be disbursed entirely under the supervision of a British engineer. After the successful completion of the stations and their successful operation the government will return the advance in four years by instalments. As this is a purely business proposition, and there is nothing to conceal from the public, Mr. Frodsham, the representative of the company, gave out the details of the transaction a few hours after the signing of the contract, whereby he allayed all the suspicion with which the people now regard such contracts on account of the mania exhibited by those now in power in the Capital of making industrial loans for political purposes. This contract is entirely different from the wireless telegraph contract concluded with a Japanese firm last June. The latter was in the nature of a loan for £650,000, in return for which the government granted to the company the privilege to construct one high-power wireless station somewhere in Heilungkiang to communicate with Japan and America. It is understood that a large portion of its proceeds have been spent for military purposes and that there is very little money left for the erection of the wireless station. Owing to the lack of Japanese experts who have mastered the difficult and intricate subject of wireless telegraphy, the firm which concluded the contract would not be able to erect the high-power station as stipulated without Western assistance. The Japanese loan was really concluded to supply the government with the sinews to continue the civil war. The details of the Marconi wireless telegraph contract, as given out by the Peking agent of the company, are as follows:

These equipments are to be installed in Kashgar, Urumchi (Jinkiang) and Lanchowfu (Kansu) respectively and will connect with a smaller station to be erected at Sianfu to act as an auxiliary to the present land line telegraph system between these points, thus ensuring reliable and constant communication between Kashgar and the Capital of China, Peking. Three steel towers, each 300 feet in height, will be erected at each of these points and the equipment is specially designed so that the weight of the heaviest piece will not exceed 350 pounds to overcome the difficulties of inland transportation. These stations when completed will exceed in power and range of transmission any station in China and as a purely commercial telegraph circuit overland will exceed in length any station in the world. Each station can send messages to a distance of 1,000 miles at day time, and perhaps 3,000 miles at night. The equipment is to be ready for

shipment from a British port within six months of the execution of the contract, and a British installation engineer will immediately come to China for consultation with the Chinese officials in Peking for the selection of sites, the making of transportation arrangements and to assemble a working crew of junior construction engineers, all of whom will be selected from the Chinese government service. In addition to the fair terms in these contracts, the announcement recently received in Peking from London that the Marconi time sparking station at Carnarvon is communicating day and night direct with Sydney, New South Wales, a distance of 12,000 miles, the longest distance of transmission yet attained by means of wireless telegraph, serves to give a good introduction of the Marconi Company to the Chinese people.

THE return of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, on the morning of October 12, after having been in Washington, D. C., for consultation with President Wilson regarding Far Eastern affairs for several months, is welcomed by Chinese generally. The recent adoption of a definite American policy towards China as is shown in the negotiations for American bankers to rejoin the banking group, which made the first reorganization loan to China, and the proposal to make a big loan to her for setting her house in order has been largely attributed to Dr. Reinsch's efforts. It is generally believed that the American Minister has been entrusted by President Wilson to put this new policy into actual practice. Hopes are freely expressed that through his endeavors the traditional friendship between China and America will have a new meaning and that advantage of it will be taken to increase commercial relations beneficial to both nations. Several Chinese newspapers have pointed out the wisdom for America to help preserve China's territorial integrity and free her by diplomatic means from foreign intervention in her domestic affairs. At present America is in a position to render such assistance. Much interest is therefore being taken in the return to the Chinese capital of America's official representative to resume his important office. Mr. Charles R. Crane, who accompanied the American Minister to China, is a close personal friend of President Wilson, and for several years since he retired from the great business which bears his name he has been giving his time patriotically to assist in the solution of the larger international political issues, especially in relation to China and Russia. In an interview given out in Tokio, he said that he had seized the opportunity of coming over with Dr. Reinsch to visit for the first time the fascinating city of Peking, and planned to remain there for a limited time. During his short stay at Peking, Mr. Crane will doubless familiarize himself as to the political situation in China, and upon his return to the States will place the information at the disposal of the American government.

THE 18th annual report on the progress of education in the Philippines published by the Department of Public Instruction, Manila, shows that during the year 1917 the progress of education had been entirely satisfactory. The report shows that the people of the Islands appreciate the benefits of education so much that during the year under review requests for the extension of educational opportunities came from practically all sections of the archipelago. The annual enrollment showed an increase of 37,455 over the previous school year, the total enrollment being in excess of 500,000. The increase in the number of schools in session October 1917 were as follows: Primary 159, intermediate 54, secondary 2. A prince of the royal Siamese family visited the Philippines last year and this year several young men and women have come from Siam to study teaching methods. 42,006 new books, 311 newspapers and 71 magazines were added to the school libraries this year. At the close of the year there were 6,638 home gardens attached to the schools. Physical education too has made rapid progress and also agricultural, commercial and technical education. The education of women is making rapid progress, the chief features of which are domestic economy, music, art, hygiene, etc. The photographs of the school girls show that they are in excellent health. The education of the children of the non-Christian and uncivilized people also shows satisfactory progress. The schools in the Philippines were not closed during the recent epidemics, and students in hygiene served the community during the epidemics. On some

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

occasions schools have been used as hospitals. The knowledge and use of English is rapidly increasing and in a few years' time the Philippines will have a common language, thus overcoming the linguistic difficulty due to the existence of so many different languages in the Islands.

THE chief aims of the Bureau of Education as outlined in the annual report are as follows:

1. For every boy and girl, a minimum educational opportunity consisting of free attendance upon at least the four grades of the primary course;

2. For every primary graduate, the opportunity to attend an intermediate school free;

3. For every intermediate graduate, the opportunity to attend a secondary school free;

4. The rapid extension of opportunities to secure instruction in practical farming, especially in the type of institution known as agricultural school;

5. English as the language of instruction, since it is the language that can, by becoming the common medium of communication, both advance national solidarity and provide the best conditions for individual and national progress;

6. Physical education for all pupils as a means of developing both physical and moral strength;

7. Industrial instruction as an aid both to economic development and to character;

8. A school system made thoroughly democratic by the early abolition of all voluntary contribution and tuition schools. The placing of these schools upon a businesslike basis through the enactment of legislation providing increased school revenues;

9. Permissive taxation legislation which will grant provincial and municipal governments greater autonomy, and will make possible the extension and improvement of instruction of all grades;

10. Liberal appropriations for school purposes by the Insular government, with special provision for buildings, and special types of schools;

11. Salaries for teachers and supervising officers in keeping with the educational and professional attainments required and the supreme significance of their service to the community;

12. The recognition of school supervision and teaching as professions demanding for their best exercise technical training and skill in no way inferior to those required in other professions;

13. Professional control of the school system by educators as the only means of retaining the confidence and support of the people and of putting into effect modern principles of business efficiency as applied to educational administration;

14. Provision by the government for the adequate training of librarians to take charge of school and other libraries and thus to contribute to educational progress through the formation of the reading habit by pupils and people;

15. Sites, buildings and equipment suitable for conducting all school activities (physical, social, academic, industrial) in a way to achieve results worth while in each.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW will be found a full page announcement issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., urging owners of American Liberty Bonds to beware of offers from promoters of questionable enterprises who state that they "will accept Liberty Bonds in payment for stock." American financial journals to hand contain many reports of prosecutions in the U. S. courts of persons who have worked out methods whereby they "accept" Liberty Bonds for stock in enterprises, the value of which will not bear the light of day. Since China is an open field with no postal regulations or other laws to handicap, it is open territory for every fly-by-night-get-rich-quick-artist who desires to exercise his talents by fleecing both Chinese and foreigners of their earnings. The present American Liberty Loan which closed on October 17 brought in the grand total of approximately G. $2,000,000 from North China. The total in Shanghai alone was about G. $1,400,000, and the number of purchasers were nearly 2000. Many of these purchases are on the instalment plan and represent small savings. These Liberty Bonds will constitute in hundreds of cases that valuable "nest-egg" for future times of stringency and misfortune. The bonds earn 4¼ per cent interest payable semi-annually and are the safest security in the world, having the unlimited backing of the United States government. Four and a quarter per cent and *certainty* is much better than seven or ten per cent and *uncertainty*. Here is what W. G. McAdoo, American Director-General of Railroads, has to say on the subject:

> The credit of the United States is as vital to the people of the United States as health is to the individual and as virtue is to woman. Any man who sells his Liberty Bonds deliberately, thoughtlessly or unpatriotically is injuring to that extent the credit of the United States, and is by that much adding to the difficulty of the United States in fighting the war successfully. If the credit of the United States should be injured to the extent that the war could not be financed properly, it would be a disaster comparable to the losing of a great battle.

After you have read this, turn to the announcement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States elsewhere in this issue, and then hold on to your Liberty Bonds.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

A THOUGHTFUL writer has expressed the belief that if he could influence the songs of a people he would influence the making of their laws. On the line of education the Germans have worked out this idea with great completeness. For more than half a century the minds of German children have been so trained that the first duty of a German was implicit obedience to his Emperor and every consideration conflicting with that duty was to be disregarded. The result of such an education is seen in the absolute loyalty of the German people to their ruling dynasty. Many of them must know that the doctrine of the end justifying the means is a long since exploded doctrine, but the books they studied when young and those placed in their hands at a mature age have held their minds in a servitude from which it has not been able to liberate itself. The system of their education has destroyed the capacity of independent thinking. They are taught that their primary obligation to their government is to be a soldier, then never to question the justice or injustice of what they may be commanded to do, and, whenever required, to surrender their lives and all they have at the command of the government. The fact is appalling, but it is a fact that eighty millions of Germans have allowed themselves to live in a condition of mental and physical bondage which sooner or later must blot out the difference between the civilized and savage state, for no properly civilized human being can do what the Germans have done during the past four years and reasonably expect to deserve the treatment due to a civilized man. Enlightened governments, like the British, French and American, would not characterize the German government in their official papers as unworthy of belief and confidence without ample justification. And in a reported speech delivered at Albany, New York, on October 11, the American Secretary of State said: "I think it sufficient to say in these days of toil and struggle, while a beast controlling the peoples of the Central Powers is still at large, to assert that the peace which will come when the world is safe will be a peace which is founded on justice and righteousness. Let us not forget that while stern justice without mercy is unchristian, mercy which destroys justice is equally unchristian." The Secretary concludes his speech thus: "The American people after the war will teach their children a pitiless hate for those who served the military dictators of Central Europe. We should discriminate between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and irresponsible, between the master and the servant."

AND the newspapers at Shanghai and elsewhere are at present engaged in disclosing the plan of the German government to introduce into China their educational methods for the purpose of placing the Chinese under the tribute of mental obedience. The plan is similar and as far reaching as that which has proved so successful in Germany, and if put into effect as intended the history of China might have been reversed by the Chinese being absorbed by the Germans. In contact with other races heretofore, China has proved her greater power to absorb. Centuries ago a small colony of Jews settled in a certain part of China, but there is no trace in any sense of this people who never before had lost their identity which has, through all the ages, been as distinct in the human family as the Gulf Stream is in the waters of the ocean. More than two and a half centuries ago the Tartars conquered China, but the Chinese never surrendered their customs and laws, and it was not long ere the conquering Tartar contented himself with being absorbed by them. And when the Tartar vacated the Dragon Throne in 1911, China was governed by her own laws and not those of the conqueror. But the plan of the German was more insidious and dangerous in its proposed development. It was to begin by shaping the thoughts of the child, then the youth, and, in that way of approaching, was to take hold of the mind of the young man as a German possession. The plan may not have proved as effective in China, as all know it has proved in Germany, but the population of the former is about five times the population of the latter and even a material success would have entrenched German thought and activity in the most fertile and populous country of the world. It was a part of the curriculum to teach the Chinese German, and this would not have been an impossible task, as they learn the language as proficiently as other races, many of them already being good German scholars. The defeat of Germany will mean the defeat of a well conceived medium through which the Chinese were to be reached and over them an influence established which it would have been been most difficult to have shaken off.

THIS is another view to be taken of the German school propaganda for China. It shows how thoroughly the Germans went out into the world to conquer it by any weapon which could be utilized. It is generally suspected in America that when Prince Henry visited that country ostensibly as an act of courtesy, there were ulterior aims as unbecoming to him as sneaking to his government. He had not been long in America before some of the newspapers owned and published by naturalized Germans changed their tone in a more pronounced sympathy for the "fatherland," and after the departure

of the Prince there were new papers started in several places where the population of naturalized Germans was the larger. These newspapers soon became the organ of German thought and were unmistakable in the symptoms of disloyalty. The name of Prince Henry has been connected by some of the leading American journals as the influence which inspired the sentiment of the German press in America, a sentiment unfavorable to the policy of the American government and in the highest degree discreditable to any foreigner who swore allegiance to it in order to cloak the traitor under the sanctity of an oath. But all was the logic of the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

THE first public appearance of Viscount Grey since he relinquished the post of Foreign Affairs was signalized by a speech delivered at Westminister on October 10. The subject was the League of Nations, and what it meant has not been presented with greater clearness or comprehension. The speech was intended as a support of President Wilson in his advocacy of a League of Nations, and when the Viscount stated that all agreed with the President's view it was received with cheers by the audience. There is one paragraph in the speech that clears up a policy about which there have been so many hazy and cloudy conceptions. When Viscount Grey said that the League could not be a substitute for victory but must arise from victory he turned a full light on the whole subject. What is meant and so clearly expressed is, that peace must first be made and the League formed afterwards to preserve peace. There would be difficulty in forming a League before peace had been declared and the terms ratified, but afterwards the difficulty would be removed and the nations that were opposed to war and willing to use all proper means to prevent wars would have the opportunity to unite for the purpose of saying that there shall be peace on earth and with the means of enforcing the decision. The governments associated in support of the Allied Cause are held together by a bond of unity that proves the strength of their conviction, that the order and civilization of the world demands the unconditional defeat of the Central Powers and the unfaltering determination to defeat them. There have been times when the result of the war has seemed doubtful but, "the spirits of coming things stride on before their issues," and doubt or failure was never allowed a fixed habitation in the mind of the associated nations in the Allied Cause. But the course of men like Lord Lansdowne was not promotive of Allied success, and there have been more than one Lord Lansdowne. In England, France, Italy and America there have been and are now the advocates of a tepid pessimism who have encouraged, intentionally or not, the Central Powers. And it would appear that such men, the pessimists, were put forward in order that unfailing loyalty should be seen in the fulness of its devotion. When William of Orange was standing on the dykes of Holland as the champion of Dutch liberty his more dangerous opponents were the doubters among his own people. The Stuarts would have continued to rule in England had the believers in the doctrine that a King could do no wrong succeeded. Washington would have failed in giving the American people a free government could the Benedict Arnolds have concealed their treachery, and in all the epochs of history, when civilization has taken another step ahead, characters are found who preferred the darkness of despotism to the light of civil liberty and free government. It was Carbo who said that in Sulla he contended with a half lion and a half fox but that the half fox gave him the most trouble. The pessimist is the half fox.

IN the last number of the REVIEW attention was directed to the main organic structure of the German government, and it was that the Bundesrath and not the Reichstag possessed the law-making power. The reason for noting specially the distinction was that after the recent speech by Prince Max in the Reichstag it was notified to the public that the German government had adopted a more liberal policy and the speech of the Prince was referred to as proof of the change. The fact is, as already stated, the Reichstag is not empowered with the functions of government. If it should go through the formality of making a law the Bundesrath can veto it, if not satisfactory, and there is not a single legislative, executive or judicial function the Reichstag may undertake to exercise which the Bundesrath cannot nullify. And it may be repeated, to show the despotic character of the German government, that the Bundesrath is composed of sixty-one members, who are appointed by the executive heads of the twenty states constituting the German Empire, and not one of whom is elected by the people of either of the states or in any sense responsible to the people. Now when Prince Max puts himself, or was put in front on a peace errand, it is seen why President Wilson was careful to know where he hailed from and from what authority he bore his message of peace. The President knew that there was no warrant to believe in a change of policy and no guarantee that it was genuine. If the German Emperor was guided by Christian principles, as he is so loud in proclaiming, he would not have astonished the world by the degree of deception and duplicity he has all along practiced. The American Secretary of

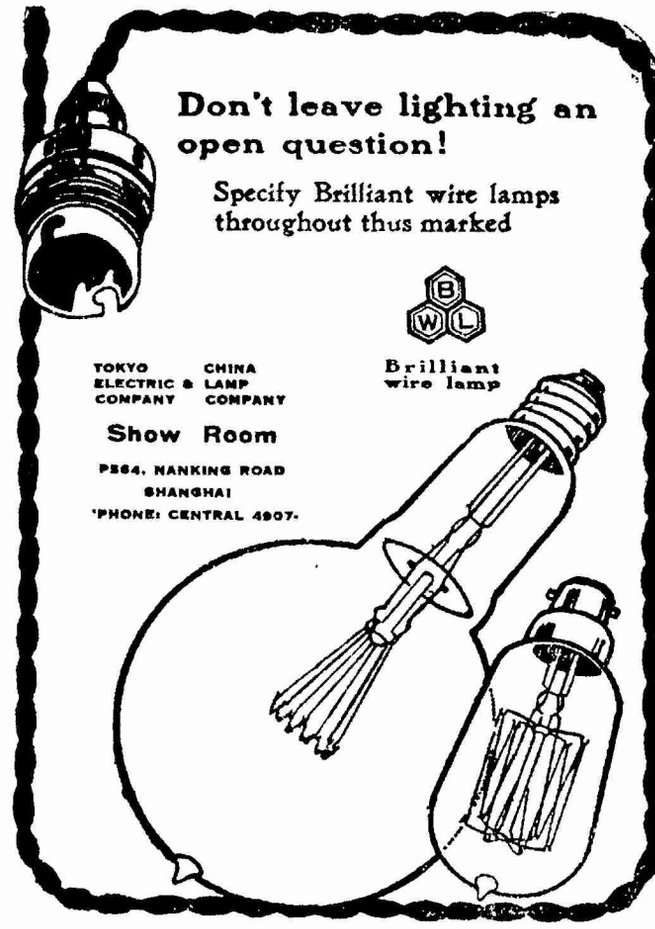
State has sternly characterized him as a beast, and the English Minister of Foreign Affairs is emphatic in the opinion of the treatment he deserves. These two officials are in positions to know the inside motives of German policy and its hidden springs, and when they speak they speak with a meaning.

SINCE writing the above President Wilson's reply to the German note, accepting the terms of peace laid down by him, has been made public, and the Kaiser and German people can no longer be in doubt as to what is meant they shall do. There is a note of humanity in the reply which is not often heard in diplomacy, and the President shows not only unrivalled statesmanship and diplomatic skill, but that he is a man as well and holds nothing human foreign to his sympathy. The uncivilized policy of the German government in desolating France and Belgium, and the inhuman policy towards the inhabitants of those two countries is now confronting the guilty perpetrator with the demand for just retribution. The President says to the German government, that if you want an armistice that question will be settled by the military chiefs of the associated nations in the Allied Cause, and if you want peace you will not get it until the fullest restoration is made to the nations you have invaded and despoiled. At the very time, says the President, you are asking for an armistice you continue the illegal and inhuman practices and still persist in them, and when you approach with proposals for peace your submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety. The President is specially particular in directing the attention of the German government to the following passage of his speech at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed at least its reduction to virtual impotency." Here is a notice, especially to Germany, but to any other nation with the unhealthy ambition to play the role of a dominating power, that it would not be allowed, and the timely notice is backed by a will and power capable of making it effective. The aim of any nation, whether of the West or East, to dominate, either on land or sea, will encounter opposing forces powerful enough to establish the doctrine of a square deal, the open door, and to successfully enforce it. The League of Nations would be false to the purpose of its formation if any one nation could dominate by its physical superiority. It is not meant that the nations forming the League are to be equal in every respect, for as social equality is a myth so one nation like an individual will always possess superiority in many ways, but as the safety of society demands laws shielding the weak individual from the aggressions of the strong the League will upon a like principle guard the safety of the smaller nation against the greater.

IT would seem that a severe military defeat was necessary before the Allies appreciated the necessity of uniting their armies under one commanding General, but the decision once made there was no longer any hesitation, and since there have been no serious reverses. The selection of General Foch as the Chief Commander appears in every sense a happy choice, but the merits of this General were conspicuous before the Allied and American soldiers were placed under his sole command. In other words, the tactical skill and the other qualities of a great soldier which he was known to possess had in a quiet way fixed on him the attention of the associated nations against Germany before the first Versailles conference, and when it was agreed to unite their armies all eyes turned to the French Marshal who had proved and is daily proving himself an overmatch for the best generals of the Germans. It can be said that Marshal Foch recommended himself, though there were doubtless statesmen and soldiers who were the first to see in him the very highest equipments of an unmatched soldier. One of the most chivalrous acts of the war was when the American soldiers were brigaded in the French and British battle lines which had been decimated in part by the months of terrific fighting against overwhelming numbers, and it is understood that it was President Wilson who first advised the unity of command which is resulting so disastrously to the Germans. A close student of history himself the President knew that a divided command was like a divided household and that both would be sure to end in failure. He is administering his own government on the principle of unity. Never before in American history have the resources of the American people been so centralized as to cause them to bear with such powerful effect on the end to be accomplished. But this centralization of resources is permitted by the Constitution and violates no provision of that organic document. In some quarters the opinion prevailed that the structure of the American government would fail under a great and continuous strain, but its strength grows as the strain increases, and its developments have surprised and astonished the world. The ocular proof is before all that a constitutional government, founded on the consent of the people, can

measure fully on any line of duty to the consternation of an enemy and the security of a friend.

WHEN the new Japanese Premier, Mr. Hara, entered upon the duties of his office he is reported by the Tokio newspapers as saying that the new cabinet, of which he is the head, would hold an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the civil war in China and that no more Japanese loans will be contracted with the Northern Chinese government to be used in the fight against the South. But how is this statement to be reconciled with what the correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes from Peking under date of October 13? It appears that a few of the Chinese and Japanese money dealers had about concluded the loan of a hundred million dollars to China for certain financing purposes, but when the Peking government was informed by the British, French and American legations that there were objections to the conclusion of such a loan the name of the Japanese legation is not seen on the list bearing the names of the objectors, and this absence of the name of Viscount Uchida's own country is somewhat unaccountable, when only recently, on assuming the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, he is reported as declaring: "We are all joined more closely than ever by the common duty to obey the common mandate to prevent the spoilation of a nation betrayed in an hour of great weakness." The principle thus announced by the Viscount is safe and sound and justified the expectation that the legation of Japan would be an objector also to a loan which is generally believed tends to the spoiliation of China. There was a recent promise also on the part of some high in authority in Japan that the indiscriminate borrowing and loaning going on in Peking for more than a year past would be revised in the interest of business integrity and the good name of Japan. Every observing foreigner in China is reasonably convinced that the civil war in China could not have lasted so long except for the money loaned Peking officials by Japanese financiers, and if Japan really wants the war to end she has only to end the loaning. There will be no practical results realized in favor of peace as money is continually remitted from Tokio to Peking, and whether Japan joins in objecting or not, it is within the influence of the three nations that have objected to defeat the despoiler, whether of German nationality or any other.



Japanese Efforts to Gain Control of the Chinese Banks

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

AMERICAN and British bankers in Peking have within the last few weeks been approached by the officials of the Chinese Bank of Territorial Development for a loan of G. $2,000,000 in order to prevent this potentially important financial institution from coming under the control of the Japanese. The Chinese bankers are said to have offered the Americans and Britons any conditions of supervision they might desire in order to prevent this, the last official or semi-official Chinese financial institution, from being dominated from Tokio. According to reliable reports, the Japanese stand ready to advance the needed funds and are willing to accept any terms the bank officials may propose.

For some time the Shanghai branch of the Territorial Development Bank has been bankrupt through poor and inefficient management. Approximately $600,000 will be required to put it on its feet. The Ministry of Finance has issued a warning stating that unless the headquarters of the bank settles the accounts of its Shanghai branch at the earliest possible moment, action may be taken for its liquidation. Some other branches of the bank likewise need financial assistance. According to reports, the Mukden branch has

issued notes far beyond its specie reserve and is not in a position to meet demands for cash. On account of its trouble with General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, it is said to be in a serious condition. Details of the trouble may not be lacking in interest since they disclose the close relation of politics and finance in China. Yung Pao-wei, former chief secretary of the cabinet and also private secretary to the retired President, General Feng Kuo-chang, who is the president of the bank, successfully induced his former chief to purchase $200,000 worth of shares. Shortly before the presidential election two months ago, rumor had it that General Feng had secured $1,000,000 from the Mukden branch of the bank to be used as a campaign fund. As General Hsu Shu-cheng, the righthand man of Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui, was working against his re-election, he at once telegraphed urging General Chang to look into the accounts of the bank. In consequence, the manager was arrested, but he was released after an investigation which showed the report to be groundless. Although the bank was allowed to resume business, it has suffered prestige and lost much of its credit. It is, however, estimated that Mex. $1,000,000 would put all the branches of the Territorial Development Bank in good condition.

Owing to this deplorable condition of the bank, one of its officers approached two Americans who represent American financial interests in the Capital some time ago for a loan of $1,000,000 for its reorganization, but the latter evidently took no interest in the matter whatsoever and merely said that their government would not allow its citizens to finance any enterprise during the war and that it was useless to take it up with their head offices at New York. Later, a British financier was requested to render assistance. He was assured that he could have full control of the bank and would be given the supervisorship or advisership if he chose. He was enthusiastic over the proposition and went to Mukden and other important places to investigate the conditions of the branches and ascertained that they were all of great commercial possibilities. He stayed at Mukden for three months, but unfortunately was not able to obtain backing from London for the purpose. The matter finally came to the notice of Japanese financiers. The Pacific Trust Company, of which Liang Shih-yi, a Chinese financial expert, is said to be interested, at once sent an agent to Peking specially for the negotiation of a loan. He is now staying at the Hotel de Pekin. Meanwhile, the Yokohama Specie Bank heard of the proposition and is trying to head off the Trust Company.

Although the directors of the bank prefer American or British cooperation, they may be forced to accept the Japanese offer, otherwise they are confronted with the alternative of bankruptcy. Preliminary negotiations for a Japanese loan to strengthen the credit of the bank are now being discussed. From what I have learned, the terms will be unusually favorable. In fact, the Japanese bankers who are undertaking the transaction have been doing their best to meet every wish of the Chinese bankers. They realize that the present exchange is in favor of silver dollars, and propose that a yen loan be concluded and its proceeds deposited in Tokio and that the Chinese bank borrow from the Yokohama Specie or any other Japanese bank in China $3,000,000 in silver dollars against this security in Tokio for its reorganization. By such arrangement, the Japanese agent points out that the loss in exchange and remittance fee can all be avoided. The security for the yen loan will be the assets of the bank and the unconditional guarantee of the Chinese government. The Japanese agent has further promised to make this bank one of the strongest financial institutions in the Far East, and in return for the service his people only demand a predominant voice in the control of its affairs.

Reasons for the anxiety of the Japanese to obtain control of the Territorial Development Bank and its 56 branches and agencies are simple. They are commercial and political. Commercially, the bank offers the possibility of great development in future. Its position, in truth, has already been firmly established in Manchuria. As it is permitted by its charter to issue its own notes, great profit can be secured from this transaction at the present time when few Chinese banks keep an adequate reserve in their vaults. In addition it can act as the national treasury and handle government funds. Politically, Japan desires to secure the control of all the important Chinese banks. The Bank of China, the importance of which in China is equal to that of the National City or Guaranty Trust Company in America, is said to be under financial obligation to the Japanese. During the last year Japanese bankers, according to reports, have advanced to it something like $10,000,000 for the resumption of specie payments of depreciated notes. The Bank of Communications has placed itself under certain obligations to the Japanese through several loans amounting to the aggregate sum of over Yen 20,000,000 made during the last few years. It has a Japanese adviser to look after the Japanese interests. The remaining one of the three banking institutions which have been granted by the Chinese government the best charters, namely the Territorial Development

Bank, is in a state of bankruptcy. In case it also comes under Japanese control, this will leave no Chinese banking institution in an independent position. The financial conquest of China by Japan is advancing rapidly.

A fortnight ago Prime Minister Tuan, hard pressed by the governors of the provinces for military expenses and with no prospect of concluding the Japanese loan of $100,000,000 (which, according to more accurate information, was only for $30,000,000) due to too much publicity being given to its negotiation by the Chinese and foreign press, walked about in his private room with his arms folded in a Napoleonic fashion for a lengthy time, and then complained aloud of the unwillingness of Americans and Europeans to lend him money and of their indifference to Chinese interests in general. There is ample justification, it is pointed out, for Americans or Europeans to refuse supplying the present government with funds in the form of loans for prolonging the civil war. On the other hand, it is hard for Chinese to justify their refusal to consider a request from Chinese bankers for a loan to rehabilitate their institution and prevent it from falling into Japanese hands.

The Bank of Territorial Development was established in 1915. Branches have been founded at Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Kalgan, Tienhua, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, Hankow, Swatow, Chengtu, Kirin, Dolonor, Hangchow, Ichang, Chungking, etc. Besides, it has twenty-four agencies maintained at various places over the country. The bank's influence in Manchuria is predominant. The charter of the bank was issued before the promulgation of the banking regulations prohibiting private banks, foreign or Chinese, from issuing notes. In other words, it may issue bank notes of its own upon the minimum basis of 40 per cent in cash or in exchange notes of the Bank of China. The remaining 60 per cent may be securities of other kinds. The bank may act as a government treasury and accept government deposits. It has the right to reclaim land in Manchuria and Mongolia. According to the mandate issued on March 6, 1914, the bank may assist the government in developing frontiers and industries therein. Its capital is fixed at $20,000,000 divided into 2,000,000 shares, at $10 a share, and the bank was allowed to engage in business after 200,000 shares had been fully subscribed. Transferable shares to the amount of 600,000 shall not exceed two-thirds of the non-transferable shares at any time. Foreigners may purchase them if they and the directors of the bank so desire. The charter is limited to thirty years, beginning from the date of its promulgation. Its term may be extended when the same has been decided at a general meeting of the shareholders with the approval of the Ministry of Finance. Twenty per cent of the net profits of the year shall be set aside as surplus reserve fund before the dividends shall be made. The bank shall be allowed to do the following business:

1. Loans on security of movable and immovable properties.
2. To manage deposits.
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4. To exchange and remit money.
5. To cash various promissory notes on commission.
6. And to do other usual banking business.

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The president calls a general meeting of the subscribed shareholders once a year in the middle of Feburary at the place where the main office of the bank is situated. A report showing the result of the business for the preceding year must be printed and presented to the shareholders at the general meeting and also sent to the Ministry of Finance.

Peking, October 12, 1918.

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President Wilson Again Answers "Peace" Proposals

THE Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., on October 14 made public the following Note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, *ad interim* in charge of German interests in the United States :

The Department of State,

SIR:—In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th October, 1918. It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the Allies' governments and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in. At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed,

are being stripped not only of all they contain, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemmly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing. The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration,

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. Lansing on October 15 communicated to Germany the following supplementary Note concerning the first question which will be submitted to the advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the Allies' governments:

(1) No arrangement would be accepted which did not give absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field.

(2) The Note protests against the German devastations in Flanders and in France and against organised pillage, which are in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. The nations associated against Germany will never consent to a cessation of arms while the acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued.

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(3) Furthermore the American Note says that it is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know without equivocation with whom they are dealing. The President declares that the processes of peace will be subordinated to the precision and to the satisfactory character of the guarantees which are given concerning these fundamental questions.

The White House announces that the American government will continue to send troops to Europe at the rate of 250,000 men a month and also the necessary material and that there will be no relaxation of effort.

The League of Nations to Follow the War

THE greatest interest was aroused in London on October 10 at a meeting at Westminister on the occasion of the first public appearance by Viscount Grey since he relinquished the post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of supporting President Wilson's policy for a League of Nations. Viscount Grey opened by describing President Wilson's speech on September 27 as a remarkable appeal to the Allies to declare that they were agreed on the President's interpretation of the issues of the war and the means by which a settlement could be reached. The object of the meeting was to make it clear that we all agreed with President Wilson's statement. He anticipated that the Premier on behalf of the country would furnish an authoritative answer. President Wilson declared that peace was within sight but not yet within reach. The moral of that was the casting off of all controversial issues and unitedly supporting the government, thus denying Germany any of the grounds she desired for stalemate. Viscount Grey said that two kinds of criticisms had been made with regard to the League of Nations. Some people supported the League in order to maintain the supremacy of a particular group of nations and others because the project might be used as a substitute for a successful termination of the war. Viscount Grey, on behalf of the two League of Nations Societies, disclaimed both. The League cannot be a substitue for victory but must arise from victory. The League of Nations must be formed at the peace conference. Public opinion was ripening and the government was working upon the scheme in order to be prepared when peace arrived. The whole world after the war would be convinced that a repetition of the world war would be a crime and disaster to be avoided at all costs. This conviction would provide the motive power needed to make the League workable.

Viscount Grey supported President Wilson's proposition that there should be no economic boycott within the League. He advocated preserving the existing machinery with regard to economic boycott for future contingencies, but this weapon should not be used before some covenant of the League had been broken. There could be no talk of disarmament until the great armer, Germany, had been disarmed. The governments of all the members of the League should be responsible for the quantities of armaments manufactured in them even if privately manufactured for a foreign power. The question of armaments, however, at bedrock rested on a sense of security which only the League could produce. Continuing, Viscount Grey advocated the inclusion of Germany but barred any nation which was not sincere. Therefore, every participating government must represent a free people wholeheartedly in favor of the League. The League should provide a force acting as an international police in order to be prepared to deal with some small backward offending country. The League moreover might help labor especially by giving a more official character to their international conferences. It also might assist less developed countries as the Maritime Customs service is now helping China. Such assistance was not forthcoming at the present time owing to international jealousies and the fears of weaker countries needing help of ulterior desires. Viscount Grey concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the spirit of the young men who were giving their lives for the principles of liberty and freedom, and made an appeal that those remaining after the war should live up to their heroic sacrifices.

The Opium Scandal and the Chinese Mind

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

EVERY occurrence, prospective event or question of reasoning has a twofold perspective. No matter what the questioning or basis of reasoning may be, or may result in, there is always an affirmative and a negative. The process of reaching a decision on any one point is termed reasoning. The pro's and con's are weighed in the scale and the weightiest forces the issue. To some minds, however, the decided course of action or formulated opinion may be the direct opposite to that of other minds, and thus the contrary nature of human reasoning forms and reforms new viewpoints to every circumstance, eventuality or reality. In the

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case of an occurrence: there is always cause and effect. A cause that brings about an effect might be agreed upon without dissent, but the possibility of an entirely different construction—through the means of a conflicting basis of reasoning—is ever present.

In the case of a prospective event, of one that is within the radius of human control: the issue has in the past been generally affected by a reasoning that furthers the interests of—not those immediately concerned, for the sufferers of any measure can only come under this category—but of those who have had the means and the influence to bring about a desired result, regardless of whether the matter acted upon had any bearing whatever on ultimate and future improvement for the majority. There is, and has been, and it may be presumed always will be, an alternative to any line of action, but the time draws near when the reasoning that causes an effect will be based on the principle of justice for one and for all. In the case of a question of reasoning even: the force that compels a line of thought is itself prompted or brought into action after consideration of its dual capacity, and so each step in the process of reasoning can be retraced, as there is no finality.

But there is nothing new in the world, as philosophers of every generation repeat, and this comment adds nothing to the store of metaphysics already contributed. In the present instance, the matter is discussed only as an excuse for consideration of the opium question in China, from a viewpoint opposite to that in which this menace to progress—now revived by the recent opium scandal—has generally received attention at the hands of its numerous and justified decryers. In the past, much has been written in support of the movement that finally took shape in the prohibition of the import of the drug into China, that every possible phase of argument in favor of its total abolition has been amply and well covered. No individual—humane at the expense of self-interest—would advocate continuation of the pernicious use of opium. There is no need to emphasize what has already been infused into the minds of the general public. That opium is a plague, is admitted, but in doing so one should not lose sight of the fact that there are ardent adherents of the principle that the drug is a blessing in disguise, and these in no way self-interested or drug indulgent themselves, believing by a process of reasoning unintelligible perhaps to their opponents—that there must be evils to combat against in life, any or all of which, if removed, would tend to weaken rather than strengthen the character building qualities in the make-up of human beings, reacting perhaps in some future generation, to the extent that a far more grievous and disastrous set-back in world progress towards perfected existence—as far as that state of being can be perceived—would be the result.

Inasmuch however as there is immediate benefit in placing the harmful narcotic beyond the reach of those weaklings who might by gradual degradation (the result of dissipation) be tempted to take the final step in their own downfall—those already addicted to the habit need not be considered, for once opium is beyond their reach, some other baneful drug will be resorted to—establishes its precedence over any theoretical reasoning in which ultimate world benefit is assured. Condemnation of those responsible for the present attempted revival in the use of opium in China should be meted only to the degree that the Chinese mind will itself render judgment. In spite of Confucian, Buddist and Taoist teachings, official life in China has been bred in a nest wherein is nought but avarice, callous disregard for human life and indifference to improvement for the majority. Atavism appears to be almost impregnable and that progress has been made towards infusing the minds of the Chinese with Western Ideals, learnings and methods, in the face of this obstacle, augurs well for the possibilities in that direction, but the fact remains that the bulk of the Chinese people, as well as the official class, are guided in their actions by their own understanding of any matter under consideration, and if this is so, why may not the attempted opium revival be ascribed by thinking people, as the result of a reasoning that is subjective to the inherent instincts of the officials concerned.

Any attempt to condone for the offense makes it none the less grievous but does not the fact just referred to suggest that there is much yet to be done in the way of instilling principles of justice into the craniums of China's millions? In the "Paris of the East," as Shanghai is sometimes termed, and also in the smaller treaty ports, unbridled catering to the senses is met with almost unstinted support, and this fact in inself is an important weapon that offsets the efforts to influence change of viewpoint, without which it is impossible for China to promote the development that is essential for world benefit. From the midst of China's treaty ports comes the hue and cry—necessary 'tis true, against the attempted opium revival, but does not this dual perspective of vice attach to the uproar the similitude of an ogre that has a blinker over one eye which thus does not see and yet sees, leaving the free eye that sees and yet does not see, to glare forth indignation and reproach?

Peking, September 30, 1918.

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Shall Missions Be Suspended?

From the "Watchman Magazine," Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.

EVERY once in a while some new genius discovers a means of ending the war or of adding untold resources, through conservation of necessities or elimination of extras. Now one such rises to propose that Christian foreign missions be suspended during the war and that their funds be turned into war activities. For foreign missions, it is evident, are a pure luxury! The practical difficulties of the proposal can be dismissed with a wave of the hand: the stoppage or diversion of the energies of 25,000 foreign and four times as many native workers, all specially trained and engaged in service as varied as any war, the closing of thousands of schools, hospitals, dispensaries and relief stations, the disorganization of agencies which are not only vital to the moral needs and therefore the morale of the nations, but in many places are the chief or sole dependence in the maintaining of the standards of civilized life. One who makes such a proposal must have his understanding of the mission problem limited to the semi-annual church collection to which he grudges his half dollar. There is no danger that the idea will hold the thought of men intelligent as to world conditions, but it provides an opportunity to emphasize the benefit of Christian missions to the world at large as well as to the church. The general planning an attack considers not merely whether he has the means to reach certain objectives, but whether he has the force to consolidate and hold the positions won. If he fails in his strategy, the valor of his troops has been wasted. The statesman looking to the end of the war considers whether there are forces at work which will insure the permanency and extension of the objects for which his armies are fighting. To sacrifice the future to present emergencies would be the most foolish of policies; for if there is to be no future reward there need be no present effort.

Our nation and its allies are fighting for the liberties of the world, for that democracy which insures self-government, civil and religious rights, and an open way to the educational and moral progress which will make for the increase of human happiness. These principles were born in Christianity. They are not merely a by-product, they are a direct product, of Christian principles. With the advance of Christianity has gone the civilization that settled and transformed first Europe, then America, and that from thence has gone on to the great heathen world.

Christian missions are but the advance guard of this great Christian movement. Their success is of concern not only to the church, to which their spiritual and eternal values are of chief moment, but also to that material and often unappreciative world which receives the benefit of their labors in the taming of savagery and the cultivation of the arts of peace. It is no small service to have transformed, as missions have, almost the whole of Oceanica from cannibalism to civilization, to have opened Africa to the forces of the twentieth century, to have ameliorated the social and economic and even the political conditions in India, Japan and China, and to have become the advance guard in the difficult progress into the closed corners of the earth. The hope of the world to-day is in Christian missions. Let armies batter their way through walls of isolation as they might, let diplomats iron smooth as they could the rough places of international contact, let traders tempt intercourse with a display of riches—still the savagery of natural men would ruin the peace and amity of the world. Except for the gospel of Christ the world would everywhere be groping in superstition, degradation, hatred, misery. And but for Christian missions, the great heathen world would be closed not alone to love, but to the world's most material interests. To the unwavering devotion of Christian apostles is due the fact that America's spokesman, and America's people, and America's allies to-day have attained the position they occupy and can voice and maintain the high principles for which they strive. And that so large a portion of the world besides is able to listen with some appreciation to a program of universal freedom and peace, is due primarily to the quiet, faithful, persistent work of Christian missions for the last hundred years. Of all the forces of conservation and moral construction involved in the present struggle, Christian foreign missions can least well be spared. When it becomes of advantage for the sake of diverting a few million dollars, to remove from heathen lands the chief cause and support of confidence in our cause, then will it be good policy to suppress missions. But so long as there is need of supplying to the heathen world both the teaching and the example of the unselfish ministry for which we stand now in our political as well as our religious life, so long will it be true policy to maintain them at their highest efficiency.

Victoriano Yamzon, former attorney at Manila, has been granted permission to appear at the American Court by Judge Charles S. Lobingier. Mr. Yamzon is the first Filipino lawyer to be admitted to practice in the United States Court for China. Mr. Yamzon previous to coming to Shanghai was vice-president of the Manila Merchants' Association and professor of Public Speaking at the University of the Philippines. He is a graduate of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines.

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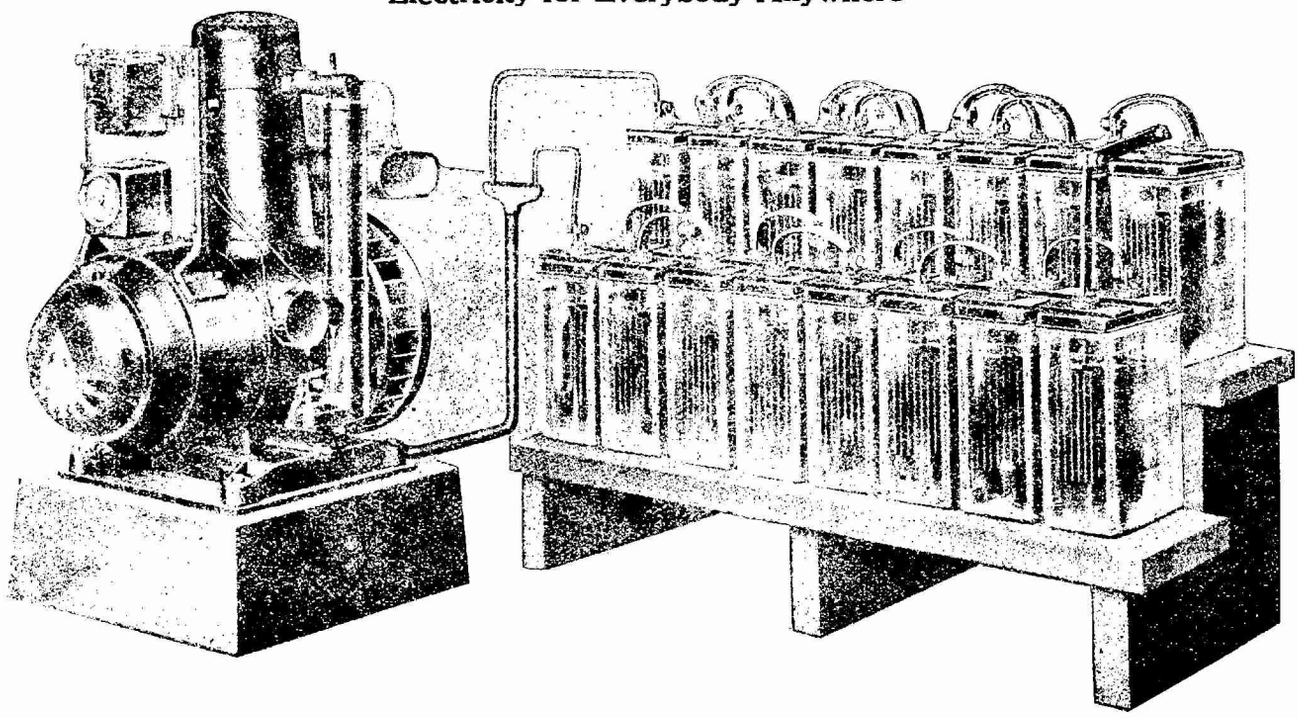

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Notes from Peking

Professor Albert Heinz, of Tsing Hua College, has left Peking for Siberia to join the Y. M. C. A. work.

A Tokio telegram states that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, will return to Peking in about a week's time.

The Tientsin Municipal Library has decided to send a large number of books of fiction to the Allied troops in Siberia.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American legation, is expected to return to Peking within the next few days.

Ernest L. Harris, American Consul-General at Irkutsk, accompanied by Vice-Consuls Rea and Hanson, is visiting in Peking. They arrived on October 10.

The government has contributed $100,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in Kwangtung. The Mandate issued on October 10 gave official sanction to the contribution.

General Tien Chung-yu, Lieutenant-General of Charhar, has suggested to the government the improvement of Kalgan and the creation of a community to foster business activities.

The student body of Pei Yang University, Tientsin, celebrated the national holiday on October 10 by giving a motion picture show for the entertainment of the students and faculty.

It is learned that the Superintendent of Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Amoy will be transferred to Singapore to be Consul. Hu Wai-yen, Consul at Singapore, will be transferred to Amoy.

A Mandate issued on October 10 announces the resignation of Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui and the appointment of Chien Neng-hsun, Minister of the Interior, as Acting Prime Minister.

Norman Fulton, of Tientsin, left on October 9 for Nanking, where he is to be married to Miss Christine Drysdale. He was accompanied by Fred W. Warrington, who will act as best man.

The Ministry of Finance has issued an order to the government Mint at Tientsin to mint 300,000 dollars bearing the likeness of the former President, Feng Kuo-chang, to be issued as souvenirs.

Yuan Ko-ting, eldest son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, has presented to the British Red Cross Society two pictures painted by himself, which are to be sold at auction at the Tientsin Club shortly.

Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, has resigned on account of "ill-health," and Tseng Yu-chun, a cabinet adviser and a lieutenant of General Tuan Chi-jui, has been appointed his successor.

The Anglo-American Association will meet on Monday afternoon, October 21, at the British Legation Theater to discuss the bye-laws of the association and elect officers for the coming year.

A smoker and boxing match will be given October 15 at the American barracks by the Fifteenth Infantry in Tientsin in aid of the American Red Cross in Siberia among the troops of the Allied expedition.

Dr. Willoughby, former adviser to the Chinese government, gave a lecture on "Allied versus Prussian Political Ideals" yesterday at the Government University under the auspices of the Society for the Study of International Relations.

Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, has been appointed concurrently director-general of the Currency Bureau, and Lu Chung-yu, Chinese director of the Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank, has been made governor of the same Bureau.

An enemy subject arrived at Tientsin by the delayed train from Peitaiho on Saturday, October 5. He was escorted by Chinese soldiers. Herr Wilde had been under close surveillance at Peitaiho for some time before he was brought to Peking for internment.

The Peking chapter of the American Red Cross will hold a special meeting at the Y. M. C. A. building on October 15 to discuss the question of adopting a set of new bye-laws more similar to those recommended to them by headquarters than the bye-laws now in force.

General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, has protested to Peking by telegram against the report that he had sent a large fund to the Capital for influencing the members of parliament in favor of his election to the vice-presidency.

Following the inauguration of the President, a rise in the price of local issues of Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes was noticed. This was attributed to the efforts of Hsu Shih-chang's friends, who bought largely in order that his inauguration might be marked by an appearance of a turn in the financial tide.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, presented diplomas to the students of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, at its Sixth Annual Speech Day this afternoon. An entertainment is being given by the students and is to be concluded with scenes from "Julius Caesar."

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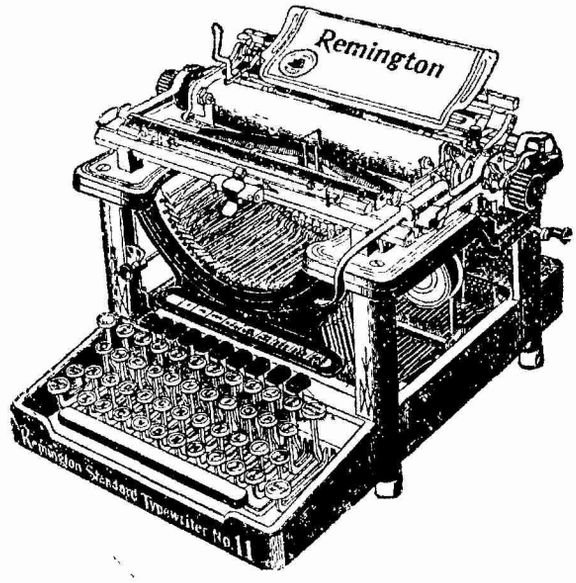

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The three Yangtze Tuchuns, Generals Li Shun, Wang Chan-yuan and Chen Kwang-yuan, have addressed a joint telegram to the new President describing the critical conditions in the country and requesting him to decide upon plans for the solution of the situation.

The first minstrel show given by the American Marines for the benefit of the American Red Cross last evening was a success. The seating capacity of the Peking Pavilion in which it was given was taxed to the utmost. The second minstrel show will be given this evening.

E. W. Cherrington, formerly private secretary to Charles Denby, Special Representative of the War Trade Board, has been appointed American Vice-Consul attached to the staff of Ernest L. Harris, American Consul-General at Irkutsk, Siberia, and will proceed to his post within a few days.

The Vice-Presidential election held October 9 failed to elect and was postponed to October 16. The failure of the election has been attributed to the manoeuvre of Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, who opposes the election of anybody to the Vice-Presidency pending the settlement of the dispute between North and South China.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, arrived in Peking this morning. He was met at the Chienmen station at 10 : 20 a. m. by the staff of the American legation, the legation guard, W. C. Dennis, American adviser to the Chinese government, and a representative from the Foreign Office. Dr. Reinsch was accompanied by Mrs. Reinsch, who met him in Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Andrews arrived in Peking from Japan this morning. Mr. Andrews, who represents the National Museum of New York, will make Peking his headquarters in conducting a number of hunting expeditions to the interior of China for the purpose of collecting specimens for the museum. Mrs. Andrews will accompany him and assist in making photographs of the exhibits.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, Oriental Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, who has been away for a few months, has just returned to Peking and is ready to take up the fight against the resumption of opium traffic. He will go to Tientsin to speak at a big anti-opium meeting to be held at that port. Other meetings will be held at various places throughout China, which Mr. Thwing will also address.

The inauguration of Hsu Shih-chang as China's new President took place on the morning of October 10 in the presence of members of the two Houses and the Cabinet Ministers. The retiring President, General Feng Kuo-chang, left the palace immediately for his private residence in the west city. After the inaugural ceremonies, the diplomatic representatives were received by the new President in the Winter Palace.

The completion by Messrs. Andersen Meyer & Company of the United States navy department's wireless telegraphy mast on the wall of the Tartar City, near Chien Men, has been announced. The mast is 150 feet above the top of the wall and forms a continuous column of reinforced concrete, 18 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches at the top. The weight of the complete structure is approximately 30,000 lbs and includes 2,500 lbs of reinforced steel and 150 cubic feet of concrete. Twelve guy wires fastened to four anchor blocks located in the grounds of the American legation and on the wall secure the mast in a vertical position. The method of constructing the wireless telegraphy mast consisted of erecting scaffolding and forms, setting the reinforced steel in place and then pouring the concrete, extending the scaffolding and forms until the ultimate height of 150 feet was reached. This difficult piece of construction was carried to a successful completion within the short time of seven weeks.

Peking, October 12, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Tsur Chi-lien, Chinese Consul-General to New York

Dr. Tsur Chi-lien, Chinese Consul-General to New York, is leaving for America. This appointment was made a month ago. Dr. Tsur is a native of Ningpo, Chekiang, and thirty-five years of age. After having obtained the rudiments of foreign education at St. John's University of Shanghai, he went to England and attended Edinburgh University and received the degree of M. A. Shortly afterwards he studied in Germany and specialized in political science and was awarded the degree of Ph. D.

Upon the completion of his education in Germany Dr. Tsur returned to China and entered the government service. In 1912 he accompanied Chang Chung-

hsiang, the present Chinese Minister to Japan, to Germany to study German constitutional and municipal governments. They returned in the later part of 1911 when the first revolution resulting in the establishment of the present Republic commenced.

After the overthrow of the Manchu regime, a law compilation bureau was established at Peking and Dr. Tsur was appointed a councillor of it. This position he held for two years. In 1914 Dr. Tsur was appointed Third Secretary to the Chinese legation in Japan. At the time when he was recalled to be commissioner to Australia in charge of German and Austrian prisoners in June, he was Second Secretary to the Chinese legation in Tokio. After the decision to deport enemy subjects in China to Australia was reversed, Dr. Tsur was made a member of the Foreign Office. For a while he was Acting Secretary. As the government found him to be a capable diplomat, it gave him the New York post.

The following comment from the "Japan Advertiser" of Dr. Tsur written shortly before his departure from Tokio for Peking shows that he was well liked by his colleagues in Japan:

"Mr. Tsur has been a resident of Tokio for four years and in that time has been one of the best known and most popular members of the diplomatic corps in the Capital. Serving first under Lou Tsing-yu and latterly under Mr. Chang, the present Minister, he has taken part in a number of important negotiations between the two countries including those of 1915 which caused so much discussion and later those of the present year which ended, as has just been announced, in the military convention concluded in the interests of the Allied cause Mr. Tsur's stay in Japan has also coincided with such ceremonial occasions as the coronation of the present Emperor and the reception of the official envoy of the Chinese Republic, and his experience of public life in Japan has thus been more extensive than falls to the lot of every member of the diplomatic body.

"Mr. Tsur has also come closely in touch with the foreign community of the Capital, partly because of his unusual knowledge of the English language and an interest in English literature which made him one of the most omnivorous readers of English books. His studies at Edinburgh University made him familiar with British culture and British residents in Tokio always found him well informed and taking a lively interest in British politics and affairs generally—valuable equipment to a young diplomatist of the Chinese Republic. His departure will be generally regretted by the foreign community here."

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 9. South of St. Quentin the French pass Fontaine-notre-Dame and capture Marcy and Mezieres-sur-Oise.——Between the Ailette and the Aisne the Germans retire beyond the Oise Canal, the French capturing Peanne, Chivy, Verneuil, Courtonne, Bourg and Cemin; crossing the Aisne east of Oeully they also occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux.

October 10. The British and French resume their advance on the whole battlefront between Cambrai and St. Quentin; the British, in conjunction with American units, reach the general line of the river Selle from St. Souplet to the neighborhood of Solesmes and capture Le Cateau; the French carry their lines to the east of Seboncourt, the outskirts of Bernoville, east of Montigny-sur-Arronaise and Bernot.

October 11. The French and Americans continue to advance on both sides of the Meuse, driving the enemy from the Forest of Argonne and reaching the line Somme-Rance-Marc-Cheviere to opposite Grand Pre.——In Champagne the French obtain a footing at various points north of the Suippes between St. Etienne and Boult-sur-Suippes and also at Warmers ville, Vaudetre and St. Vastes.——The German evacuate Chemin-des-Dames under the pressure of converging Allied attacks from the west and south.

October 12. Franco-American troops enter Vouziers and continue to progress along the whole front in Champagne.

October 13. The German retreat extends on all parts of the front; the Germans evacuate the Laonnais

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Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

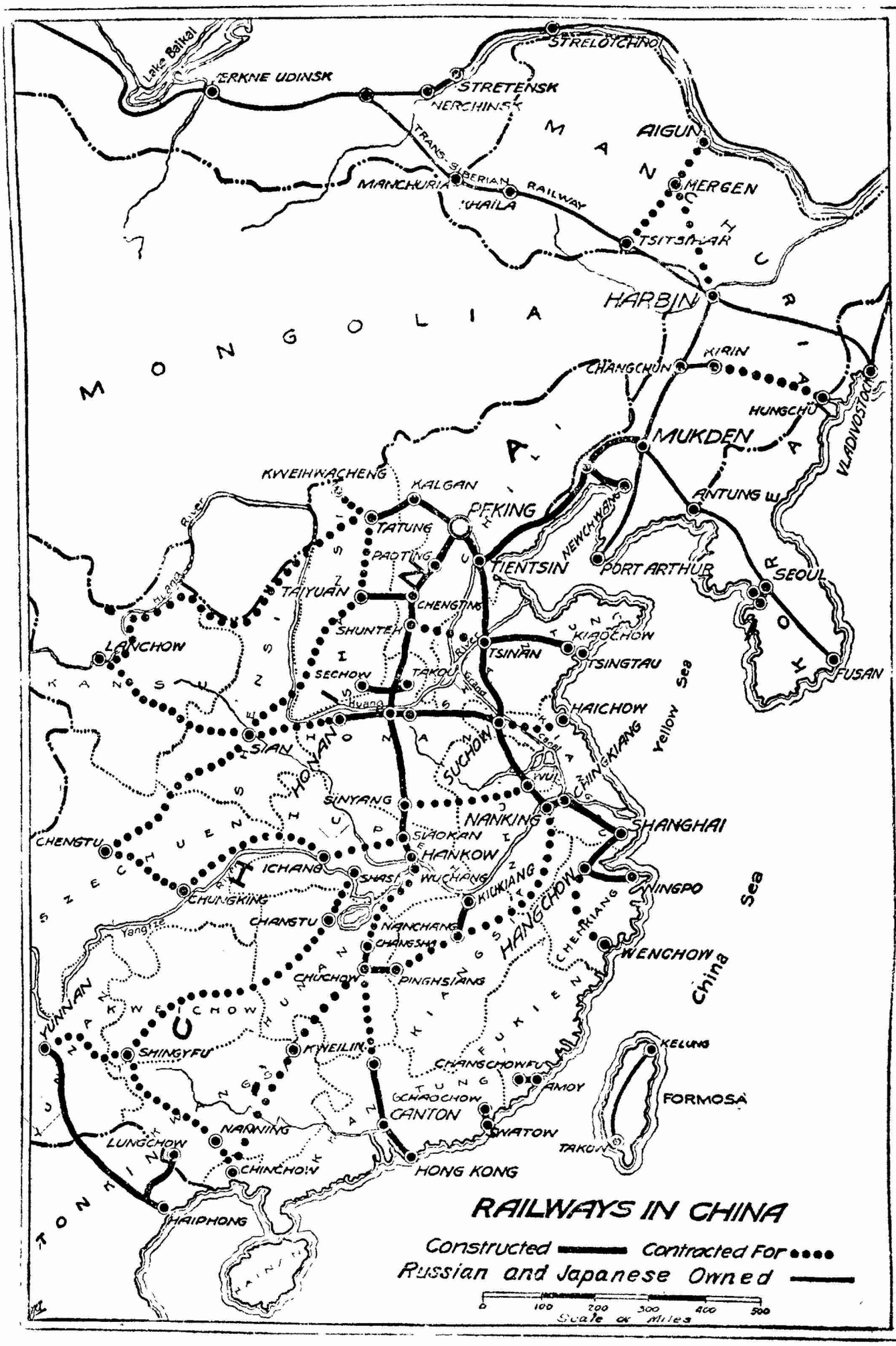
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of 1¼ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $ 6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—*From "Finance."*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KIUKIANG
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China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
NANNING
SWATOW
TAKUN
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

06-278

district between the Aisne and the Oise; the British arrive at the gates of Douai and menace Denain; the French capture La Fere and cross the railway between La Fere and Laon in the neighborhood of Danzing and Versigny.——The Serbians occupy Nish, through which runs the only railway from Germany to Constantinople.

October 14. In the Chemin-des-Dames the French and Italians advance on the whole front to a depth of 5 kilometers and enter Laon.——The Americans resume their advance northward of Verdun and pass beyond Cunel and Romagne.

October 15. In Flanders the Allied forces attack on a front of 40 kilometers and capture Roulers.——The French occupy Sisonne, 13 miles east of Laon.

SIBERIA

October 12. The Czecho-Slovak Staff announces that Samara, an important grain distributing center, has been evacuated by their forces owing to a rising of the Bolshevik elements among the townsfolk.——An international censorship is established at Vladivostock, the Americans censoring English correspondence, the Czecho-Slovaks Russian, and the Japanese Oriental texts.——It is announced that the Russian Minister in Peking has ordered the Russian authorities in Harbin to restrain the Ukrainian Consul in Manchuria from exercising such functions and, in the event of recalcitrancy, to arrest him as a representative of that part of Russia which is cooperating with Germany.

CHINA

October 15. The Ministry of Interior sanctions the Provincial Assembly's proposal to postpone payment of taxes during the 6th year of the Republic of the several cities and the villages whose crops were damaged last autumn.

October 16. The third attempt to elect a Vice-President fails because of the lack of a quorum.——The British, French and Russian legations lodge a Note with the Chinese government unmistakably setting out their opposition to the gold-note scheme and definitely correcting the idea that Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Finance, professed to have that they had no objections to the scheme.

GENERAL

October 10. The N. Y. K. *Hirano Maru* (6,520 tons) outward bound to the Far East, is torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and sinks in 7 minutes; out of a total of 200 passengers only 11 are saved.——The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's str. *Leinster* (2,645 tons) is torpedoed; 597 lives are lost.——The Finnish Landtag elects Prince Friedrich Karl of Hesse, a second cousin of the Kaiser, as King of Finland.

October 11. The U. S. Treasury Department announces a new credit of $5,000,000 to Belgium, making a total of $171,476,666.——The U. S. Senate ratifies the convention between the United States and Japan extending the General Arbitration Treaty for 5 years and the United States-Uruguay Commerce and Travellers Treaty.

October 12. More than 400 lives are lost by the torpedoing of the troopship *Ticonderoga* off the American coast.——335 U. S. military ranks and ratings are drowned by the collision of the British armed mercantile cruiser *Otranto* and the P. &. O. str. *Kashmir*, both carrying American troops.

October 13. Sir Eric Geddes, speaking in New York, said that since the beginning of the war the British Navy had escorted over the seas about 16 million men with a loss of less than one-thousandth part of a man in every hundred.

October 14. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a message to the Armenian legation in Paris, indicates that Turkey has requested an armistice.——France breaks off diplomatic relations with Finland owing to the Finnish Diet illegally electing the Prince of Hesse as King of Finland.

America

The death of Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States, is reported at Washington, after an illness of six weeks. Mrs. Koo, who was married in Shanghai in 1912, was the daughter of Tang Shao-yi, former Premier of China.

It has been estimated by administration officials that nearly 8,000,000 gallons of gasoline will be saved through the non-use of motor vehicles on Sunday, as has been requested by Administrator Garfield at Washington, D. C. East of the Mississippi River there are approximately 4,000,000 motor-driven vehicles.

It has been announced by the War Labor Board at Washington, D. C., that an additional curtailment of the manufacture of articles unessential to the war, as a part of the general plan of the conservation of material, labor, fuel and transport. During six months, from October 1, the manufacture of electric heating appliances, oil-stoves and sewing machines will be curtailed to 50 per cent of former production, and of watches to 70 per cent.

Men and Events

T. R. Jernigan is expecting to depart on Sunday, October 20, for a four weeks' hunting trip up the Yangtze River.

A Japanese Consulate was opened at Yunnan in Yunnan province, China, on September 12, with Mr. Ninei, formerly at Tsitsihar, as Consul.

Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, who is in America on a leave of absence, has resigned from the Foreign Educational Committee, and J. W. C. Bonnar will serve in his place, according to an announcement in the *Municipal Gazette*.

Chium-shumkan, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Tobacco Manufactory, returning from North Carolina to San Francisco where he bought 18,000 tons cigarette tobacco, perfected arrangements to donate two million cigarettes to American soldiers and one million to American sailors.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

——10:——

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

06-279

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The only American Hotel in China.

130 Rooms, each with private bath

BEST CUISINE IN TOWN

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

J. B. Crow, cashier of the Pacific Mail Steamship offices, Shanghai, has been transferred to the Manila offices of the company and is expected to leave for Manila next month. J. T. Kinney, formerly passenger agent for Shanghai and now in Manila, will come to Shanghai to relieve Mr. Crow.

Roy C. Bennet, an American newspaper man, who is a passenger on the s. s. *Ecuador* for Manila to join the staff of the *Cable News America*, Manila, P. I., visited friends in Shanghai on Friday, October 18. Mr. Bennet is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

S. C. Lee, newly appointed secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., arrived in San Francisco from New York August 27, where a banquet was given in his honor at a Chinese restaurant. Mr. Lee also holds the position of associate general secretary of the Chinese Students Christian Association in North America and secretary of the Chinese Students Alliance in North America.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a dinner at the Columbia Country Club, No. 50 Route Doumer, French Concession, on Thursday evening, October 24, at 8 : 15 o'clock, in honor of the following persons: Ralph Dawson, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation; Stewart P. Elliot, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company; W. C. Lane, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; and Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General. Invitations have been extended to all members of the Chamber and friends.

Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently arrived in Shanghai from America to conduct a Methodist conference in Fukien, will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday, October 20, in the Palace Hotel Assembly room at 5 p. m. There will be special music.

In order to conserve gasoline all auto owners, both in Canada and the United States, will forego the use of their cars on Sundays for pleasure purposes, with a view of conserving gasoline. In the event of a general ignoring of the request made by the United States Fuel Commissioner the impression is that drastic legislation will be enforced.

Word has been received here that the American troops in Siberia desire all reading matter available, and two local agencies in Shanghai are now ready to receive all magazines, books and papers, which they will forward. The Navy Y.M.C.A. at 107 Broadway and the United States Post Office will forward all reading material sent to their offices.

T. J. Cokely, who has been manager for the Robert Dollar Steamship Company at Manila, departed from Hongkong on October 11 for Singapore, Federated Malay States, where he will open an office for the Dollar Steamship Company. It has not been announced as yet as to how many boats will be put on this line. The company also plans to establish offices within the next few months at various points in India.

A new board of directors was elected by the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on October 14 in the Chamber's building. The following members were elected: Chu Pao-san, Yu Ya-ching, Sung Han-chang, Shen Lien-fang, Wang I-tang, Ku Hsung-yi, Zia Heng-tsung, Su Yung-zang, Tsu Wu-lou, Tsoh Lan-fang, Zung Zung-fu and Fu Siaoen. Chu Pao-san, president was reelected by 234 votes.

Stewart P. Elliot, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company of New York, will address the members of the American University Club of China and their friends at luncheon at the Carlton Cafe on October 23, at 12:15 o'clock. His subject will be "The American Flag on the Pacific." In addition to Mr. Elliot's address there will be a talk by Consul-General Sammons, providing he arrives before the meeting.

Ellis I. Ezra was found guilty and fined Mex. $2,000 in the British Supreme Court on Tuesday, October 15, for offering a bribe to the Chinese caretaker of a launch owned by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Ezra, in company with two others, several weeks ago gave the Chinese caretaker $200 to take them to Woosung to serve a summons upon Eugene Chen, editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*, who was thought to be on the boat bound for America.

O. R. Morse, who has been manager of the National Cash Register Company with the American Trading Company, has resigned his position to accept the managership of the Import Dept. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trade Company Inc., located at No. 15 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. This company formerly had its head office in Petrograd but recently transferred to the United States where it was incorporated under the laws of New York.

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Metropolls : Peking, Tunchow. *Chihli Province:* Chao Yang, North Tung Chow, Chih Fong, Pao Ting Fu, Hai Tien, Sheng Fang, Jehol, Shih Chia Chwang, Kalgan, Shun Ta Fu, Lan how, Tang Shan, Tientsin. *Shansi Province :* Feng Chen, Kuei Hua Chang, Ta Tung Fu. *Shangtung Province :* Chefoo, Tsao Chwang, Lung-kow, Tsi Nan Fu, Tsi Nang Chow. *Anhwei Province :* An-king, Hsuan Cheng Wuhu, Ho Fai, Peng Pu. *Manchuria:* Chang Chun, Kirin, Feng-Tien, Liao Yang, Harbin, Sun Chia Tai, Hol Lung Chiang, Tieh Ling, Kinchow, Yingkow. *Honan Province :* Chang Te Fu, Kwei Te Fu, Tseng Chow, Hain Haiang, Chiao Tso, Lei Ho, Chow Chia Kew, Shin Yang Chow, Kai Feng Fu, Tao-kow. *Chekiang Province :* Hang Chow, Ningpo. *Hunan Province :* Chang Sha, Keng Chow, Siang Tan. *Hupei Province :* Hankow, Icheng, Shasi. *Kiangsu Province :* Hsu Chow, Soochow, Nanking, Tsing Kiang Pu, Shanghai, Wusish, Yang Chow. *Kiangsi Province :* Kiukiang. *Szechuan Province :* Chungking. *Abroad :* Hongkong, Singapore.

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Dr. G. E. Morrison, political adviser to the President of China, who has visited Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, according to the *Central China Post* (Hankow), is viewed as of great importance by the Chinese government authorities who believe that his independent report on the political conditions in the South will assist the President-elect in solving the confused situation. It is understood that his visit is unofficial and he carries no despatches or letters from Peking to South-western leaders.

W. C. Lane and Ralph Dawson, of New York, members of the staff of the Guaranty Trust Company, have arrived in Shanghai to make arrangements here for the establishment of the Bank of Asia, an American banking corporation. Mr. Dawson is secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Mr. Lane is vice-president of the same company. The new corporation has a capital of G.$2,000,000 and its directors include leading bankers in various parts of the United States. In addition to the office in Shanghai the company will open branches in Hankow, Peking, Harbin and Vladivostock and later in Japan and Siberia.

The steel cargo vessel *Volunteer*, the standardized ship constructed by the American Shipping Board to visit the Orient, arrived in Shanghai Saturday, October 12, and after discharging cargo departed for Hongkong and Manila. The *Volunteer* is of 12,000 tons net. It arrived in Shanghai on the fifth week following its launching from the yards of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The boat is operated directly by the Federal Shipping Board and is manned by sailors from the United States Navy, of whom there are eighty aboard. Most of these men are on their first ocean trip and are members of a class that the Federal Shipping Board is training for service on the American Merchant Marine after the war. It is understood that the *Volunteer* will proceed from the Orient direct to New York by the Panama Canal, where it will be armed for special service in the war zone.

The "Eyes" of Japan in China

On the right is S. Hirokawa, correspondent in China for the *Osaka Mainichi*, and on the left is Masaichi Midoro, correspondent for the Tokio and Osaka *Asahi*. Their offices are in Shanghai and to their pens is due the impressions that the Japanese people gain regarding commercial and political events in China.

Women's Work

An Allied War Relief Association Proposed For Shanghai

A meeting called to bring about closer cooperation of all Allied societies working for war relief, was held on Thursday, October 10, at No. 3 Yates Road. The meeting was called by Lady de Sausmarez, who is president of the British Women's Work Association, for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of cooperating among the Allies in regard to war relief. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez addressed those present and proposed that Mrs. Ayscough act as secretary and stated that the needs of the Siberian front had brought Shanghai into an entirely new relation to the war, a relation which demanded that the closest cooperation possible be established between the various war relief societies in Shanghai. If a central committee could be formed here all the information available could be reported to the secretary and be at the disposal of all and that a similar committee formed at Vladivostock would be much better. The idea to form an Allied Committee was decided upon and the functions of the committee were outlined. N. T. Johnson, American Consul-in-charge, proposed and Mr. Grosse, Russian Consul-General, seconded that Sir Havilland de Sausmarez be asked to serve as chairman and appoint a working committee. The committee which was present nominated a working committee who were given power to add to its numbers and are as follows: Sir H. de Sausmarez, treasurer B. W. W. A., chairman; Mme. de Rossi, Italian Women's Work; Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Nichols, American Red Cross; M. Fano, French Oeuvres de Guerre; Mr. Metzler, Russian War Relief; Mrs. Ayscough, hon. secretary.

In regard to the council consisting of all Allied Consul-Generals, Sir H. de Sausmarez stated that he believed the secretary should be instructed to communicate with the Allied Consuls-General and all organizations engaged in active war relief locally, and ask them to send delegates besides the members of the working committee. Mr. Grosse proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Pearce be invited to become members of the council, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce accepted. Those present at the meeting were: Mr. and Mrs. V. Grosse, N. T. Johnson, Cav. and Mme. G. de Rossi, M. and Mme. H. A. Wilden, K. Kishi, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce. Representing the British Women's Work Association were: Lady de Sausmarez, president and hon. sec.; Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, treasurer; Mrs. D. Brand, vice-president; Mrs. F. Ayscough, assistant hon. sec. Representing the American Red Cross were: Judge C. S. Lobingier, field representative; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, chairman Shanghai chapter; Mr. Nichols, chairman Central Committee; Mrs. Arnold, chairman Women's Work Committee. Representing the Patriotic League of Briton's Overseas: C. M. Bain, vice-president. There were also present Mrs. Lobingier and Mrs. Streatmans. Sir Everard Fraser and Lady Fraser were absent from Shanghai.

The Outline for the Study of China

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai has taken the following suggested outline for the study of China, and in addition has suggested reading covering general information on

China, including geography, scenery, great works, the people and the history of China.

I. Physical Features:

1. Geography:
   (a) Climate, soil, minerals and food products.
   (b) Mountains, earthquakes, rivers and floods.
   (c) Native animals, birds, flowers and trees.
2. Scenery:
   (a) Characteristic differences between the East, West, North and South.
   (b) Picturesque sections.
      (1). Gorges of the Yangtze.
      (2). The wild Szechuen.
      (3). A trip into Yunnan.
   (c) Important Cities.
3. Great works:
   (a) Canal system.
   (b) The Great Wall.
   (c) The Salt Gabelle.
4. Great Undeveloped Resources:
   (a) Roads, railways, forestration, coal, iron, etc.

II. The People:

1. Ethnology:
   (a) Aborigines.
   (b) Conquering races.
2. History:
   (a) The development of the nation.
3. Institutions:
   (a) The clan.
   (b) The system of village government.
   (c) The guilds.
4. Classes:
   (a) The scholar, farmer, merchant, artisan and soldier.
5. Living conditions:
   (a) The rich—the middle class—the poor.
6. Chinese customs-etiquette and ancient ceremonials:
   (a) Marriage and burial customs.
   (b) The four most important feasts of the
   (c) year, Shanghai religious and civil parades —their significance.
7. The Chinese man in the home.
8. The Chinese child.
9. The Chinese woman:
   (a) Her work, position, influence, privileges and restraints.
   (b) Comparison in position with other Oriental women.
   (c) Women of Chinese history and literature.
   (d) What Chinese women are doing for the betterment of their sex.

The books suggested for reading follow:

China and the Chinese.....Giles.
China: An Interpretation.....Bashford.
The Changing Chinese.....Ross.
Rex Christus.....Smith.

Geography:

Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire.
China: An Interpretation.....Bashford.

Scenery:

A Yankee on the Yangtze.....Geil.
Travels in the Middle Kingdom.....Wilson.
Asia Magazine.....
The Gateway to China.....Gamewell.

Great Works:

An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Vol. IV—China: by Imperial Japanese Government Railways.

American Woman's Club

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, who was the Shanghai representative of the American Woman's Club to the 14th biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, last spring, was principal speaker at the last meeting of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, held at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday, October 15, at 4 o'clock, where she gave a report of the convention. Mrs. Lobingier told principally of the war work being done by the women in America and stated that while in America she told the women what the American women were doing in Shanghai. A special invitation was given to the council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to hold their next convention in Shanghai on behalf of the American Woman's Club and various other American organizations here. A short talk on what the Y. M. C. A. in America was doing in war times for the numerous girls who have come to the larger cities to answer the call to the positions formerly held by men, was given by Miss Josephine Gaskin Seaman, who has just recently returned from the States. Miss Seaman was closely associated with this work while there and gave several addresses in various States while home. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, presided over the meeting, and the tea hostesses for the day were Mrs. Seeman and Mrs. Stoker. Mrs. William Morris, who was formerly in charge of the American Woman's Exchange, announced that since the Exchange Shop would not be open this year she would take orders for cakes, the proceeds to go to the American Red Cross. Three new members were introduced and nine new members were confirmed and added to the roll, being: Mrs. N. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Hilton, Mrs. Robert Lang, Mrs. F. S. Williams, Miss McCausey, Miss Orpha Alford and Miss Mary McConnel. The next meeting of the club will be on Tuesday, November 5, when Mrs. Fryer will speak on what America will do for her blinded soldiers.

M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan's Loans to China

From the "Japan Chronicle" (British)

A number of Orders and Gold Cups have been conferred upon military officers "in appreciation of the services rendered in connection with the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement." The recipients include General Tanaka, late Vice-Chief of Staff and the new Minister of War, and General Aoki, Military Adviser to the Chinese government, both of whom have been granted First Orders of the Sacred Treasure.

Orders and decorations have also been conferred upon nine officials "in recognition of the services rendered with regard to loans to China." They include Mr. Shoda, late Finance Minister, Mr. Ichiki, late Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Shinno, Director of the Financial Bureau in the Finance Department, and Dr. Kobayashi, Japanese Financial Agent at Peking, Mr. Shoda and Mr. Ichiki being recipients of the First Order of the Sacred Treasure. Mr. Nishihara's name, it will be noted, is not included; for one thing, he is not an official.

According to official figures, the loans made to China during the two years the Terauchi cabinet has been in office total about Yen 180,000,000 so far as the loans on which money has already been advanced are concerned, Yen 129,660,000 being advanced to the Peking government, Yen 16,250,000 to provincial governments, and Yen 34,141,500 to business companies or individuals. When the other loans concluded, on which no money has yet been advanced, are taken into consideration, the aggregate amount of loans made to China will come to well over Yen 200,000,000, as compared with Yen 120,000,000 which represented the total amount of outstanding loans due from China just before the formation of the Terauchi ministry two years ago.

The *Hochi* enumerates the various railway and other loans concluded by the Terauchi cabinet with China during its tenure of office. Under the Terauchi cabinet, says the Tokio paper, the Bank of Communications loan, the telegraph loan, the loan on account of the construction of the Kirin-Huinei railway and the forestry loan were concluded, and besides these, many important economic loans were signed recently after repeated negotiations. Some time ago the Chinese government gave the Japanese government a pledge that Japan should be first approached for any funds required for the construction of the five railways in Manchuria and Mongolia, which had already been planned. Of these five railways, the construction of that between Szepingkai and Chengchiatun was already started with a loan from Japan, but on the remaining four railways the Chinese government has hitherto been unable to commerce work. Recently, however, the government decided to commence operations and approached the Japanese group of bankers for the necessary funds, with the result that a loan contract providing for an accommodation of Yen 20,000,000 in advance has lately been concluded. The railways contemplated are between Taonanfu and Jehol, between Changchun and Taonanfu, between Kirin and Kaiyuan *via* Hailung, and between a point along the Taonanfu-Jehol railway and Hailung. The total length of these railways is over 1,000 miles, and the aggregate cost of construction is estimated at Yen 150,000,000. This capital is to be supplied by the Japanese bankers.

The Japanese government, the *Hochi* proceeds, has long been desirous of finding a satisfactory solution for the Shantung railway question, and frequent exchanges of views have taken place between the Japanese and Chinese governments. As a result, the Chinese government has decided to build railways between Tsinan-fu, in Shangtung province, and Shunteh, in Chihli province, and between Kaomi, in Shantung province, and Hsuchow, in Kiangsu province, and applied to the Japanese bankers for the loan of Yen 20,000,000, with the successful result already mentioned. It is arranged that in case investigation of the route along which these two railways are to be built reveals that the construction of railways through the districts selected is not likely to prove profitable, the route may be altered on consultation between the Chinese government and the group of Japanese bankers. The entire length of these railways, when completed, will be about 460 miles, involving a total expenditure of some Yen 70,000,000. It is believed that as the result of the conclusion of this loan a good understanding between Japan and China regarding the future of the Shangtung railway has been obtained.

With a view to cultivating closer economic relations between Japan and China, the Chinese government has had under contemplation a scheme for establishing a State ironworks, obtaining the requisite funds from Japan and engaging Japanese experts for the management of the concern. The negotiations that have been proceeding between the Chinese government and the Japanese group of bankers on this head, have just been brought to a successful conclusion, and it is expected that an ironworks loan, involving about Yen 100,000,000, will be concluded between the parties before long. This program, when carried out, will not only enable China to obtain a supply of iron for her domestic consumption, but will put Japan in a position for getting an ample supply of iron and iron ore, "the foundation for the improvement of mutual economic interests between the two countries being thus established."

It is semi-officially stated in Tokio that a number of the economic loans arranged for with China during the last year are found to directly contravene the provisions of the agreement of the Four-Power Financial Syndicate. The Japanese government, it is stated, is now engaged in effecting readjustment.

The announcement of the conclusion of a number of Sino-Japanese railway and other loans is received by the Tokia *Asahi* with qualified satisfaction. At first sight, says the Tokio paper, it appears that these loans afford a proper outlet for the daily increasing accumulation of specie in Japan, to say nothing of these contracts accelerating the exploitation of the natural resources of China, but on second thought many defects will be detected in the arrangement. For instance, nothing appears to be provided for in regard to the method of issuing public loans, or in regard to hypothecation and methods of redemption. Moreover, there is apparently no restriction regarding the time for carrying out the various contemplated undertakings. The fact that whenever contracts of this kind are entered into between Japan and China, the latter invariably claims paymen of part of the loans in advance, rather goes to confirm the suspicion that the true object of the

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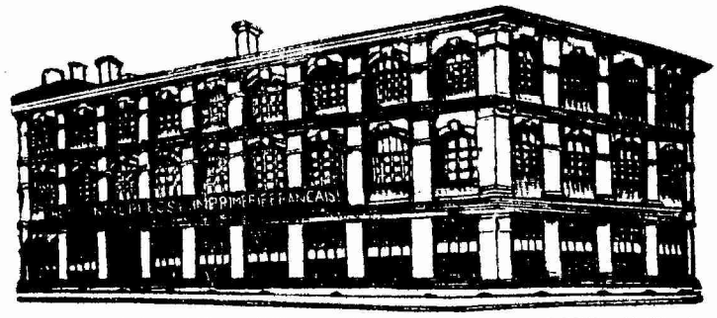

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Chinese Government in raising loans is to be sought elsewhere than in a desire to develop the country's resources.

The Japanese government has been frequently accused of advancing funds to the Northern government for the promotion of belligerent operations against the South, and the *Asahi* fears that the supply of large sums of money to Peking without taking the necessary precautions regarding the manner of its disbursement may again result in inviting hostile comment from the South upon the Japanese government. It is therefore imperative for the Hara cabinet, which has succeeded to the ministry responsible for the conclusion of these loans, to see that the Chinese government start work upon the undertakings covered by the loans in question without a moment's unnecessary delay.

The aggregate sum of these loans, the *Asahi* proceeds, reaches the colossal amount of at least Yen 400,000,000, and now that the loan contracts have been signed, Japan has shouldered the obligation of having this money ready whenever a call is made by the Chinese government for it. There is, however, much room for doubt whether Japan is capable of raising this enormous sum at any moment. True, she is in a prosperous financial state at present, owing to the favorable condition of her foreign trade, and her specie reserve goes on increasing every day, but it is scarcely necessary to say that this state of things cannot go on for ever. In fact, it is more than probable that on the return of peace Japan's foreign trade will suffer a set back, and the reversal of conditions will lead to a steady outflow of specie.

Inasmuch as Japan will find herself in a predicament if the Chinese government should approach her with a demand for financial accommodation at a time when she is in financial straits herself, it is advisable that Japan should advance this money to China without delay. The only way to do this is to induce the Chinese government to start the enterprises in question without delay, and the Tokio journal urges the new cabinet to take the step suggested. It is a most dangerous thing, says the *Asahi* in conclusion, that loan contracts should be signed one after the other without fixing the time for handing over the money.

Intervention Indispensable

Peking Correspondent of "North China Daily News" (British)

There is only one conclusion, *viz.*, that there is no remedy for the domestic differences in China to be expected internally. The irreconcilability of North and South and the extravagant borrowings of the government in Peking must invite external assistance. Whether that invitation is to be voluntary or compulsory depends largely upon circumstances not yet developed, but there can be no doubt that foreign mediation or intervention cannot be much longer delayed.

The militarists are still in the saddle, and are evidently prepared to ride *en masse* before everything that opposes them. Tuan Chi-jui, though resigning from the Premiership, is, according to report, to be given the directorship of the War Participation Bureau, but even if for good reasons he deems it advisable not to hold office, his satellites will carry out his policy. It is the same old vicious circle. Hsu is the nominee of the Tuchuns. The Tuchuns did not wish for constitutional government and the elimination of their power. Tsao Kun and Tsao Ju-lin represent the Tuan policy and the Tuchun policy. So there is no end to their militaristic proclivities. Perhaps in a week or two when the Allies see the end of their great military effort in sight they will have time to bestow a thought upon China's immediate needs. By that time of course China will have lost her opportunity to acquire an honored place in the peace conference which cannot be so far off, and China will stand before the world as a country incapable of any patriotic effort, whose power is wasted and whose vast possibilities are allowed to run to seed.

Getting Ready For Next Rice Riot

From the "North China Daily News"

The Japanese courts are still very busy examining people arrested in connexion with the rice disturbances in August. According to latest information, says the *Japan Chronicle*, the persons against whom the Procurators have instituted charges number in all 6,810. The list is headed by Nagoya with 536, followed by Kobe with 502, Osaka with 462, Tokio with 297, and Kioto with 291, while the prosecutions in Yokohama number 40. It looks as if the investigation could hardly be finished before it was time for another rice riot.

Brute Force to Lose in China as in Europe

From the "Hsin Shen Pao" (Chinese)

With her imposing military machine Germany thought, at the beginning of the war, it was possible for her to swallow up entire Europe by a lightning stroke. She never expected that she would eventually be compelled to fall on her knees and beg for peace. Right still reigns and justice is an unconquerable victor. The victory of the Allies is not only the fruit of their superior fighting machine. Strong as the Central Powers were they have been defeated by right. Might is after all weaker than right and justice. If this is true of the world struggle it must also be true of our internal fight. How foolish are those who are trying to gain victory by brutal force even after many defeats.

Development of the Canned Goods Industry in China

BY Y. L. CHANG

The process of canning goods was developed and given a commercial value by Nicolas Appert of France more than a hundred years ago. From France the industry spread to America some years later. During the American Civil War, fifty years ago, an unanticipated impetus was given to the industry, due to an unusually large demand for preserved goods for the armies, and from this time on the industry spread all over the world. The chief development of the industry has been in the United States and Canada. Canning factories in America are now numbered by the thousand and the present war has given a still greater impetus to the industry. Because of the almost unlimited possibilities of China in the production of foods this article has a special interest at the present time.

THE canning industry made its first appearance in China about 20 years ago, when a factory was put up at Chinkiang. Because of lack of experience and favorable markets, the factory had to close down after three or four years. Following it, like establishments were established at Soochow, Hankow and Ningpo.

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow ..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
Pukow..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Nanking ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11 40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.35*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	*19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Several of them were also started in Shanghai, one at Amoy and one at Swatow. All, except the Taukua Company of Amoy, Tatung Company of Swatow and Tai Foong Company of Shanghai, soon ceased to exist. The Taukua Company of Amoy and the Tatung Company of Swatow are well known in the South and are said to enjoy good returns, although details are not available. Out of several canning industries established at Shanghai, only the Tai Foong Company has stood the test of time and is now enjoying the fruits of its past untiring efforts. The Tai Foong Company is the only establishment now existing in Shanghai engaged in canning meat, fruits and vegetables not only for domestic consumption but also for foreign markets. A detailed account of this particular firm and its achievements is of special interest owing to the almost unlimited possibilities of China as a supplier of foodstuffs.

The company has two sales offices in Shanghai, both being on Nanking Road, with a factory on Ferry Road that covers an area of 10 mow. Both wholesale and retail business is carried on here in the sales offices, in which samples of over 30 kinds of biscuits, cakes and more than a hundred kinds of canned meats, fruits, vegetables and confections are displayed. Several thousand pounds of bakery products and hundreds of tins of meats are disposed of every day. In order to demonstrate to consumers the delicious taste and good condition of its canned stock, either meat, vegetables, or fruits, one sales office has appended to it dining-rooms where prospective buyers have an opportunity to test the products.

Since the matter of sanitation is perhaps the first thing the average reader is interested in, the Tai Foong factory requires that all pork, beef, mutton and other animals, as well as fowls, fish and game, is thoroughly examined by a foreign veterinary surgeon before it is used and in addition a foreign physician has charge of the sanitary inspection of the works and the health of all employees.

The company's business for the last few years has averaged about half a million dollars a year, exceeding the company's capital by Mex. $200,000 dollars. A large shipment of several hundred boxes of canned beef soon will leave for Port Said to feed the British soldiers now bending every effort to subdue the Turks in that vicinity. Another big order for half a million tins of canned beef is under negotiation with the American forces at Vladivostock. The factory taxed to its fullest capacity can only turn out 5,000 tins per day. At that rate it will take at least 3 months to complete the order. The manager is hesitating as to the advisability of taking this order, because it is feared that if the factory is solely occupied for three months in filling this order, the local markets will suffer. It would not be so difficult if machinery ordered from England and America had not been held up because of the war.

The company has figured prominently in various exhibits held at home and abroad for the high quality of its products. Special pride is taken in a grand prize received at the Panama Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco for the preservation of whole ducks canned in tins of large size, which are delicious because of the preservation of the original flavor. According to the factory manager, the prize was not easily won. A scrupulous test had to be passed through before it was awarded. The process of the test was as follows: A can of duck was opened by a party of thirty judges sent specially for the purpose. Every one tasted and noted his opinion and a report was submitted. The officials in charge doubted the authenticity of the report and sent another party of thirty to open another tin of whole duck and test it with greater care. This report was the same as before. The departmental chief still lacked confidence in the report and went personally to investigate. A grand prize of a gold medal was awarded which, according to the manager, is seldom awarded to canned goods manufacturers. This particular prize is highly esteemed by the company.

On visiting the company's factory one is impressed by its cleanliness and orderliness. It is situated in a pleasant country district, near a creek crowded with craft loaded with cargo and passengers for the towns lying between Shanghai and Soochow. Of this creek the factory makes use in conveying its finished products to its chief depots on Nanking Road and to other places where wholesale dealers are located. The machinery, cooking tanks and other utensils which are used in the various processes of baking and canning are housed in two separate one-storey brick buildings. The machinery is of three makes, American, English and German. The factory manufactures its own tin cans and tin boxes. The tins are imported from America to the amount $30,000 a year. The designs on the tin cans and tin boxes were designed by the factory manager, L. S. Chuck. Half of the designs are attached to the tins by a chemical process before being cut down to make cans or boxes. This is done in Japan and America. The large automatic oven for baking biscuits was designed by Mr. Chuck himself, and is producing satisfactory results. In short, the success of the factory depends almost entirely upon Mr. Chuck. He is a mechanical engineer by profession and has invented many of the machines and processes for properly handling the products. Great skill is necessary in canning food stuffs. Mr. Chuck is not only experienced in handling machinery but is also a master in handling human machinery, of which there are about 200 in the factory, both men and women.

There are within the factory compound cattle-sheds and a large filter finished with charcoal and sand for purifying water. More than 5,000 pounds of bakery products and several thousand tins of canned foods are turned out every day. The factory is often running day and night during the busy season. One important feature of the factory is that all workmen without exception in the baking and the canning departments wear white caps and white gowns. In other words, all the necessary sanitary precautions have been taken. A recent innovation is the engagement of an American baker to look after the baking department so that with additional machinery the Tai Foong Company hopes to be able to compete successfully with foreign products sold in China.

The following is a brief history of the Tai Foong Company:

The idea of starting a canned goods' industry was conceived by Mr. Chuck, the factory manager, in 1905. As an experiment, two or three of his friends joined him with a small capital in the canning of spring birds. This experiment was begun in Mr. Chuck's house and brought in the first year a profit of several hundred dollars. The following year Mr. Wong, now general manager, Mr. Chuck and one or two others tried to

organize a company so as to turn his already successful experiment into a paying industry. Shares to a total value of $70,000 were issued and sold. The company soon afterwards registered with the Board of Commerce and used as its trade mark the auspicious character "Double Happiness." A site of 10 mow was purchased on Ferry Road, Shanghai. The factory was built and machinery imported and the manufacture of tin cans and the canning of all kinds of meat, like chickens, ducks, beef, birds, fish, fruits, vegetables and confections, was begun. There were only a few workmen in the factory at this time. About a dozen similar enterprises sprang up but all of them because of mismanagement disappeared entirely from the field. The Tai Foong is the only canning company in Shanghai that has survived and prospered.

In the spring of 1909, in the exhibits held at Sunking, the company was awarded a second class silver medal. The following year it again distinguished itself at the Nanyang exhibition and won special recognition. Later on, two first class awards were given to the company at Exhibitions held in Italy and Japan. With the inauguration of the Chinese Republic, patriotic spirit and national feelings have developed among the people and native products are more in public favor. Lately additional prizes were received at exhibitions held in Holland, the Philippine Islands, San Francisco and Peking. This has augmented the fame of the company to a considerable extent. In 1914 President Yuan Shi-kai awarded the company a decoration inscribed with words of appreciation. Orders for Tai Phoong products are now received from the Straits Settlements and other distant places.

In the spring of 1915 the company increased its capital to Mex. $300,000, more departments were added to the factory, new machinery purchased and the number of workmen increased to about 200. The volume of business has increased from $100,000 a year to more than half a million. At first the company had only one sales office, now it has two.

"The Great Rubber Hoax"

The following extracts from an address by Arthur Sheppard, chairman of the (British) Rubber Operators' Trust Ltd., of London, appeared in the August 8 issue of the "Journal of Commerce," New York.

"You have by this time probably heard of the great rubber hoax; the facts are gradually leaking out. America last year imported 177,000 tons of rubber, at the rate, say, of 45,000 tons per quarter. Up to May last the leading plantation directors, having had more than three and a half years of war, had convinced themselves that rubber was an essential war material—that particularly in America the war consumption of rubber is enormous. They had told us at meeting after meeting, in speech after speech, that as long as war continued the consumption of rubber must grow. This was not mere conjecture; it was the result of actual experience.

"Rubber directors, moreover, are not inexperienced in the methods of American buyers. Now, gentlemen, what I cannot understand is why, when the restrictions of imports of rubber into America was suggested, in May last, some of the most capable of our rubber directors threw their experience to the winds and accepted every fairy-tale they were told. It was stated that during the months of May, June and July America would restrict her imports to 25,000 tons. Upon the face of it, and in the light of actual experience, that was in the highest degree improbable. But not only was the 25,000-ton story accepted here; influential directors were led to enlarge upon it and to prophesy that America would take only 100,000 tons in the course of twelve months.

"Figures which have now been published show that instead of America restricting her imports to 25,000 tons for three months, she actually imported 40,000 tons in the two months of May and June, and that during the month of June alone the imports of rubber into the United States at 24,000 tons were the highest ever imported into that country in a single month. You see, if the rubber magnates had acted on their often expressed belief that war increased the demand for rubber, the industry would have been safe; but they abandoned their own ground, and precipitated a slump in the commodity market in the East by declaring that the 'restrictions' were intended seriously, and might last for twelve months. It would be interesting to know the origin of that story.

"In America, as soon as the rationing of rubber was suggested, a meeting was held of over 500 rubber manufacturers to whom the scheme was explained by government officials, and at that meeting manufacturers were told that they would neither be required to reduce their output of rubber goods nor to restrict the supplies to their customers; they were further told that the government would require 35,000 tons of rubber during the twelve months for war purposes. In reporting that meeting, the leading American rubber trade paper declared that during 1918 the consumption of rubber would be at least 200,000 tons. There was no notion among Americans themselves that consumption would be reduced during the war.

"The meeting to which I have referred was held in New York on May 10, and I am utterly unable to understand why at almost every rubber company meeting held in this country since that date rubber directors have ignored the statements made by the Americans to their own people, ignored also the actual import figures, and adhered to their impossible story that the imports are to be limited to 25,000 tons for three months and probably 100,000 tons for twelve months. The effect on the price of the commodity in the East you already know.

"Unfortunately, this is not the first time that American buyers have succeeded in acquiring large supplies of plantation rubber at absurdly low prices, and I am afraid the quantities they have so cleverly secured during the past three months place them in a very strong position should it suit their purpose temporarily to allow stocks to accumulate in the East preparatory to carrying out a further operation. Fortunately, the plantation rubber industry is inherently strong. It has its periods of depression, but it never fails to revive. The war handicaps us in many ways at present, but it has, I believe, given a great impetus to motor traction, the real effect of which throughout the world will be felt in the early days of peace."

Japan and the Rubber Lands (Restriction) Enactment

In view of the fact that the Japanese press was particularly loud in denouncing the Rubber Lands (Restriction) Enactment, passed in the Malay States last year, as being especially aimed against Japanese, it is interesting to learn something about the laws regarding the acquisition of land in Japan by foreigners.

According to a measure adopted in 1910, but not yet published, foreigners who wish to purchase land in Japan must be domiciled there and must be citizens or subjects of a land where similar rights are granted to Japan. Furthermore if they lose their domicile, they also lose the right of ownership to their land and must dispose of it within a year, otherwise it is confiscated. A sale of this kind would amount to a forced sale, where the owner would have to sell his property at any price. This law, harsh as its conditions are, is not yet even in effect, so that up to the present the individual foreigner cannot buy a foot of land in Japan. And the same applies to Formosa, a practically undeveloped island. If the English adopted a similar law with regard to Japanese, the latter would not be allowed to purchase any land in Malaya at all, seeing that British subjects are not permitted to acquire land in Japan.—*From the "India Rubber World," New York.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to a compilation of the National City Bank of New York, America in 1917 exported 128,550,000 feet of motion picture films, of which amount 1,319,000 feet came to China. In 1913 China only purchased 171,000 feet of motion picture films from the United States.

It is a part of the general plan of the China Japanese Spinning & Weaving Company, a Japanese concern in Shanghai, to increase their original capital of Yen 10,000,000 to a capital of Yen 100,000,000. Branches of the concern, including branch mills and sales offices, will be established at various points throughout China. It is reported that only Chinese produced cotton will be used, and finished cloth will be sold instead of selling yarn.

New Books and Publications

Is the War Won?

The Winning of the War, by Roland G. Usher. New York: Harper & Bros. U. S. $2 net.

ONLY on the definition of an optimist as a man who has just been talking with a pessimist can we believe that the majority of his readers will agree with the author's characterization of this work as "an optimistic book for pessimistic people." The average person, we think, will rather regard it as distinctly a damper on the spirits, and will feel nothing but dismay at the prospect of such a termination to the war and such a prolongation of it as Mr. Usher is able to contemplate with serenity. The world may have learned through four years of agony to possess its soul in patience, but it has hardly as yet attained to the point where it can derive great comfort from being told, "There is absolutely no hurry. . . . True, the Allies cannot neglect the value of time, but five or ten years can be provided for on a defensive basis, and in the meanwhile an irresistible offence can be organized." Or draw much cheer from being informed in the midst of a struggle whose determination is in large part born of the belief that it is a war against war, that "no crushing of the Austro-German army or extirpation of militarism is feasible or imperative." Or view as particularly roseate a settlement that leaves Russia to its fate and Germany predominant in eastern Europe. If Mr. Usher is optimistic in the face of such possibilities, it is because, though he denounces the vicious and unethical doctrine of the balance of power that the war has slain in Europe, he still envisages the world in terms of forces pitted against each other.

It is his belief that the "future of democracy and civilization will be safe, whatever happens in Europe, so long as close cooperation and friendly understanding continue among the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and the principal South American nations." He believes, that is to say, that so long as the Atlantic Powers, as he terms them, can maintain control of the seas and prevent Germany from obtaining a base on the open ocean, they can at any time in the future, should occasion arise, array against her the most formidable aggregation of men, money and economic resources that the world has ever known. He believes, moreover, that controlling the pathways of the world, and possessing in large part its markets, they can demand from Germany as payment for the commodities which she will be forced to seek from them "the assurance of the safety in Europe of the European members of the Entente." Thus, he contends, will the road open to permanent peace, and not through the democratization and volition of the German people. To force upon these latter a *regime* alien to their inclinations and then trust to them to adhere to ideals of the nations now opposed to them, is for those nations to place themselves utterly within the power of a people that has proved itself completely unscrupulous.

That the war has assumed the shape where its termination without a decisive triumph for the Allies in Europe must be contemplated is, in Mr. Usher's opinion, due to the fact that the Allies failed to change their plans to meet German strategy as it evolved during the war, but have persisted in regarding victory on the western front as crucial. It has been primarily due, to quote his own words, "to the fact that the Allied strategy of victory has been formulated to defeat the old pan-Germanism, which was abandoned in the second year of the war, and has yet to reckon adequately with the newer and more brutal scheme which has taken its place. . . The Germans have dealt with the Russian revolution as a fact, while the Allies, in the main, have treated it as a hope deferred. The former, accordingly, reconstructed their own policy to utilize the revolution; the Allies have clung to their original strategy in the expectation that the cooperation of Russia might again be secured. The new pan-Germanism and the Russian revolution have altered . . . the international equation for every country in the world, and have transformed the problems of victory and of a permanent settlement." Full and analytical

discussion of this new pan-Germanism and of its influence and that of the Russian revolution on the course and issues of the war has led Mr. Usher to believe that "by the old European formulas the Allies cannot win, but . . . in the light of the new formulas, by which the world is now and henceforth will be controlled, the Allies have already won a victory of a scope and finality unparalleled in past wars." His exposition of this thesis is interesting, if not convincing.—"*New York Evening Post.*"

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Dodman, Hankow; E. A. Nelson; G. A. Hodges, Hankow; S. P. Elliott, Hankow; J. W. Elliott, Hankow; S. Petroparbowsky, Hankow; L. P. Silkins, Hankow; A. B. Calder, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Diethoff, New York; Thos. Churchill, Tientsin; M. Heimendinger; Major D. Pamerkhi; D. A. Wilson; G. Palladi, Manila; V. Yamzoon, Manila; H. J. M. Libourel, Hongkong; Mrs. M. Marshall and child, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Robson; Miss Robson; W. H. Reed; Chas. W. Willard, Hankow; H. Laventen, Christiania; G. Lindin, Hongkong; F. Larsen, Christiania; C. McCann, U. S. A.; W. C. Lane, U. S. A.; R. Dawson, U. S. A.; A. L. Milne; Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull, U. S. A.; D. Rodriguis, Kiukiang; S. L. Shepard, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. F. Falconer, Hongkong; Dr. J. W. Ross, Shanghai; H. S. Carey, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carman, New York; N. Balandin; W. A. Carlson; J. E. Edwards, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cooper, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Kobe; J. W. Oats, Hangchow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: M. M. Julin, Harbin; Mrs. A. Pinker, Harbin; Mrs. Kopornok, Harbin; J. Warqbrett, Harbin; V. K. Bjerre; O. R. Muller; F. E. Bible, Hangchow; A. C. Kennedy, Weihaiwei; A. H. P. Jennings, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutchins, Kobe; Miss L. Macrae, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Paieff, Harbin; Romanoff, Harbin; M. James, Tientsin; Mrs. Fridman, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Schogoleff, Harbin; E. Moses, Manila; Miss Dorothy Green, Harbin; M. Eicheubanen, Harbin; W. W. Gerbatenks, Harbin; H. A. Penlorsky, Harbin; J. B. Clement, Swatow; Mrs. L. Katz, Harbin; F. Bluni, Harbin; Mrs. Krawcheuks, Harbin; Mrs. V. Dimitroff and son, Tientsin; Schmizer, Harbin; Memsadse, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Dolgaleff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, Nagasaki; S. A. Magunssen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig-Marten and son, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: S. M. Joseph, Shanghai; C. de Gruzewski, Shanghai; C. Duncan, Hongkong; C. O. Nicholson; Mrs. J. T. Kinney; N. A. R. Conant; L. R. Studtmiller, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Fulton, Tientsin; F. Walmer, Kobe; O. Mellows, Nanking; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; Sinotzen; Nemchinoff; N. G. Major; H. Westers, Hongkong; C. A. Henderson; Capt. T. H. Seller; M. Shik: W. S. Bowman; J. D. Forsyth, Vladivostock; T. D. W. Bannister, Japan; G. H. B. Southern.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

October 12, 1918; Cause No. 633; In re Estate of Alice Parker Davis, deceased; inventory.
" 12, " Cause No. 644; In re Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; petition.
" 14, " In re Admission to the Bar of Victoriano Yamzon; application.
" 15, " Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; inventory.
" 15, " Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford vs. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; defendant's answer.
" 15, " Cause No. 695; In re Application of Judah I. Ezra to perpetuate testimony; petition.
" 16, " In re Admission to the Bar of Victoriano Yamzon; report of committee.

Hearings:

October 12, 1918; Cause No. 694; United States vs. Fred Mac Colloum.
" 12, " Cause No. 644; In re Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; on petition.
" 16, " Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao vs. L. Kamsui; on motion.
" 16, " In re Admission to the Bar of Victoriano Yamzon; on motion.
" 16, " Cause No. 695; In re Application of Judah I. Ezra to perpetuate testimony; examination of witnesses.
" 16, " Cause No. 684; In re Estate of Martha M. Brodhurst, deceased; on admission of Will to probate.

Judgments and Orders:

October 12, 1918; Cause No. 694; United States vs. Fred Mac Colloum; discharged from custody.
" 15, " Cause No. 695; In re Application of Judah I. Ezra to perpetuate testimony; directing depositions be taken.
" 15, " Cause No. 629; In re Estate of George Fo De Vol; approving final account; barring further claims; discharging executrix.

Assignments for Hearing:

October 25, 1918; Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford vs. Mac Donell Chow Corporation.

UNITED STATES v. CHARLES AUGUST KRAUSCH ALIAS CHARLES NELSON

(Cause No. 678.)

Filed October 1, 1918.

SYLLABUS

Criminal Procedure: "*State's Evidence:*" *Reduction of Penalty.* A recommendation of clemency by the prosecutor because the accused has turned "state's evidence" will ordinarily be adopted.

Earl B. Rose, Esq., Acting U. S. District Attorney for the Prosecution.
H. D. Rodger, Esq., for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The accused pleads guilty to an information charging him with participation in the crime of armed robbery, the maximum penalty for which (there being no specified minimum) is fifteen years of imprisonment. [1]

The accused appears to have no previous criminal record and his participation in this offence appears to have been brought about in part at least by the fact of his German name which, tho he is American born, prevented his obtaining employment. On this ground and also because he assisted materially in furnishing evidence for the conviction of his fellow offenders the prosecution recommends a moderate sentence. Such a recommendation would seem proper for consideration by the Court in view of the fact that it has long been the practice for the prosecuting officer to grant immunity where an accomplice in a crime becomes what is known as "state's evidence." [2]

The Court, therefore, finds the accused guilty as charged but with extenuating circumstances, and sentences him to two years of imprisonment to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, unless duly transferred elsewhere, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 284.
2. Bishop, New Criminal Procedure I, Sec. 1161.

UNITED STATES vs. PAUL OSCAR LUCAS
Filed October 1, 1918.

The accused pleads guilty to an information charging him with participation in the crime of armed robbery, the maximum penalty for which (there being no specified minimum) is fifteen years of imprisonment (Federal Penal Code, Sec. 284).

The plea of guilty is usually taken into account in fixing the penalty but in this case it is more than offset by the fact that the accused is a previous offender, having been convicted in three former cases before this Court (Nos. 492, 521, 524). In view of this record we do not feel justified in fixing the term at less than five years.

The Court, therefore, finds the accused guilty as charged and sentences him to five years of imprisonment to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, unless duly transferred elsewhere, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

IN RE PETITION OF JUDAH I. EZRA FOR PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY
(Cause No. 695)
Filed October 15, 1918.

The petitioner having set forth under oath in accordance with Sec. 686 of the Act of Congress of June 6, 1900 (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 786,) that the testimony of sundry witnesses, to wit: J. A. Halpin and J. J. Maloney, is material to support an action which he is about to bring and "that said witnesses are about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court and their testimony will not be available at the trial" of said action, and having prayed for an order for the taking of the depositions of said witnesses;

But it appearing that said prospective witnesses and said prospective defendant should each have notice of this petition before fixing the time and place of taking such depositions;

Now, therefore, it is ordered that the said parties above named as prospective witnesses be summoned to appear in this Court on Wednesday, October 16, 1918, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., and that copy of this order be served likewise on the prospective defendant;

It is further ordered as a condition to the granting of said petition that the petitioner enter into an undertaking or make a deposit of $200.00 Mexican to indemnify the said parties named as witnesses against any loss or expense occasioned by the making of this order.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

IN RE APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DISBURSING OFFICER

Designation.

Earl B. Rose, Esquire, Special Disbursing Officer of the Department of State for the United States Court for China, having asked to be relieved thereof as soon as a suitable person could be found to relieve him, and Nelson E. Lurton, Esquire, Marshal of the United States Court for China, having expressed his willingness to serve in the said capacity, the latter is hereby designated as Special Disbursing Officer of the Department of State for the United States Court for China effective this date, subject to the approval of the Department and to the presentation of a bond to be approved by the undersigneded and forward to the Department for its approval.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

Shanghai, China, October 10, 1918.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MARSHALS:

Nelson E. Lurton, Esquire, the new United States Marshal for China, has made the following appointments of Deputies:

Deputy at Large, John Kavanaugh, Shanghai.
Deputy for Northern China, William T. Collins, Tientsin.
Deputy for Central China, John Holiday, Hankow.